The Weekly Post.

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34 FEET

The Greatest Swell in the Triune Rivers Since 1832.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Deluged With Water.

People Driven by Thousands From Their Homes.

Acres of Property in Both Cities Deeply Inundated.

Approaches to Most of the Bridges Submerged.

And Communication With Allegheny City Nearly Severed.

Skiff Navigation on Many of the Leading Streets.

A Call by the Mayor for Help For the Suffering.

The Details of the Greatest Invasion by Water in Half a Century.

HIGH WATER.

Feb. 10, 1832 . . . . . 35 feet.
April 19, 1852 . . 31 feet 9 inches.
Feb. 6, 1884 . . 33 feet 9 inches.

From the Daily Post of Thursday.

From the headwaters of the Allegheny in New York and the sources of the Monongahela in the mountains of West Virginia, to Cairo at the mouth of the Ohio, the Ohio valley is to-day the center of probably the most disastrous and destructive flood that history records. There is every prospect, at this writing, it will exceed in the sweep of its overwhelming and destructive force the historic flood of 1832. The immense snow falls of January, covering the great central States from the summit of the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, has been supplemented by thawing weather and incessant rains, destroying hopes of the gradual melting of the snows, and precipitating this terrible inundation, by letting loose the great reservoirs of our rivers in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, with the result that both the Monongahela and Allegheny have become sweeping flood at the same time, throwing such a volume of water into the Ohio that, with the contributions of its other tributaries, the thousand miles of that river will reach its highest recorded stage. This in itself tells the story of losses of property that will run into millions. The vast areas drained by the Ohio and its great feeders from the North and South, are all at the flood stage at the same time. This is something unprecedented, and explains the immensity of the calamity.

The destruction of property and the suffering among the poor along the river banks will be far beyond that of any preceding flood. There is more to destroy. When we had the great inundation of 1832, there were barely 20,000 people in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and but a small part of the adjacent river frontage was occupied. Now we have in the two cities a population not far from 300,000 and miles on miles of the river front, far beyond the limits of the two cities, is occupied by great manufacturing enterprises, railways, the dwellings of mechanics and laborers, and varied branches of business and industry, representing immense investments and employment of labor. All this has been inundated, and the waters have forced their way to the principal business streets, far outside the danger line. There has been some brief time for preparation for the inevitable, by telegraphic reports of the approaching floods, yet the reality so far outstripped preparation that the losses and suffering promise to be appalling. In 1832 the flood announced itself—brought its own card, so to speak. There were no weather reports—no telegraphic or other warnings—and people who went to bed on the night of the 9th of February, unconscious of danger, were awakened by the rushing of mighty waters and the flooding of their homes. They had no warning. Science has improved on that.

To group the main facts of the local situation, the river at this writing is reported at 34 feet and rising at the rate of two or three inches an hour. This is the Monongahela mark, with which comparisons are made. The highest point recorded, February 10, 1832, is 35 feet, and in the next greatest flood, in 1852, the pier mark showed 31 feet 9 inches. Between Penn street and the Allegheny the streets are all inundated, cellars flooded, the first stories of dwellings and stores have one and two feet of water in them. Penn street is navigable in skiffs from the railroad crossing at Thirteenth street to Water. HORNE'S store, in the Library Hall building, has two feet of water in its large salesroom. On Water street, at Wood, the water is nearly up to First street, and from Ferry, the Point is inundated in varying depths. The cellars on Fifth avenue, Wood, Market and Liberty streets are flooded. Communication with the bridges to Allegheny is by wagon or boat. All that part of Allegheny City south of the Fort Wayne railroad track back from the approaches of the bridge to Seminary Hill is under water. This includes a large part of the business section of the city: but, in addition, the river front of the Allegheny is submerged from Herr's Island to Woods' run. In the two cities it is certain that there are thousands of people who have been flooded out of their homes.

The great manufacturing establishments that line the three rivers for miles have suspended operations, and thousands of artisans and laborers are idle. In some cases, although not many, valuable plants have been much injured. All the railroads along the rivers have been compelled to suspend operations, or have been much embarrassed and delayed. Industrial establishments in the heart of the city have suspended, owing to the overflow of cellars from the sewers.

Great crowds thronged the streets bordering the booming rivers; and it was pleasant to note the general exhibition of good humor and desire to help those needing help. Novel enterprises sprung into existence out of the necessities of the hour, in the transportation of persons and property. All other business was at a standstill.

RELIEF FOR THE NEEDY AND HOMELESS.

No estimate can be made of the number of unfortunates who will be thrown on the generosity of the people by this terrible visitation. It will run into the thousands, and all cases demand prompt attention. Mayor LYON yesterday, with admirable and energetic good sense, made the best provision possible in the City Hall and other public places for the homeless and needy. He will be sustained in this by the characteristic generosity of our citizens. Those who have not suffered in person or property should esteem it a privilege as well as a duty to contribute to their unfortunate and needy neighbors. Pittsburgh has done good work in subscribing to aid sufferers at the South and elsewhere from calamities of a similar character, and we have no question will excel its record in doing what needs to be done, and doing it promptly in aid of our own people who have lost their all, and are in want of the shelter and common necessaries of life. A public meeting has been called for half-past three o'clock this afternoon to make an effective organization to push on the good work.

BETWEEN THE RIVERS.

WHAT A POST REPORTER SAW ALONG THE WHARVES.

At seven o'clock in the morning the guage on the Monongahela wharf marked 29 feet 2 inches. The wharf boats and steamers then hugged Water street and the merchants and business men along that thoroughfare began looking to the safety of the goods stored in their cellars. The water was just touching the street, but the indications were of an alarming nature. Everybody was excited. Many were alarmed, and the stalwart river men shuddered at the monstrous proportions of the stream. Men hurried hither and thither along the street. Women and children huddled together and stood shivering on the street corners. Some shouted gleefully as the rushing water gradually swept towards them and covered the street. Others with a keener sense of the destruction and disaster being wrought, wept from fright. In an hour later the guage was covered with water, and every cellar from the B. & O. depot to the Suspension bridge at Sixth street was flooded. The Stockdale wharf-boat had moved up to the telegraph poles at Wood and Water street. The street car tracks at that point were under water, and every cellar up Wood street to Fourth avenue was more or less under water. Notwithstanding the warning given, many of the Wood street merchants were taken unawares, and suffered materially in consequence. Others were more active, and when the water reached them they were prepared for it. Their goods had been removed to the first floor of their business places where they were supposed to be out of harm's way. In this they were mistaken and before another hour many were compelled to move their wares to their second floor to save them. The water had not yet touched Wood street, but the backwater in the sewers was doing all the damage. When the sewers began to overflow the low cellars and basements filled up so rapidly that it was almost impossible to save anything that had been left unremoved.

The inundation from the Monongahela was not confined to Water street but extended up the stream to the City Farm. All that expanse of low land was flooded by several feet of water. The inhabitants of that section were compelled to abandon their homes during the early hours of yesterday morning. A goodly portion of their household goods was taken with them, but what was left was either swept away or destroyed by the water. Many of the little tenement houses are entirely under water, and others are in the water to their roofs. The Soho coke ovens are completely lost to sight, and flatboats and barges are floating over them. The water extends up to Second avenue, and the desolate picture was made, if possible, more dreary looking by the flickering gas in the lamps at either side of the street. They were lighted on Tuesday evening, but yesterday morning it was impossible to get to them, and they burned and flickered all day. The hills and highlands overlooking Second avenue were thronged all day with thousands of people. Many of them were residents of the little houses in the valley. They watched the water rising, and many of them saw their household furniture floating away. Women wept over the distressing picture. Children cried for joy as they saw their houses disappearing under the water, and strong men, many of them puddlers and mill workers, stood by and in silence suffered and sighed.

At 1:30 in the afternoon there was 30 feet 3 inches in the Monongahela channel. The floating property along the wharf had moved up, and was afloat about the middle of water street. The water had crossed the street entirely, and was gradually making its way up Wood street. The first floor of Fairman & Henderson's boat store was now flooded with about an inch of water. Their goods were all saved, however, as most of their stuff was removed to the second story while some of their hay and grain was ferried across the street and was stored in the Stockdale wharfboat. The river now extended from the buildings fronting on Water street to beyond the Lake Erie railroad on the opposite side. The electric lights along the wharf have always been a benefit, but during Tuesday night their presence was of incalculable value to the river men.

THE ALLEGHENY.

The scene on the Pittsburgh side of the Allegheny wharf, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Sharpsburg bridge, was more desolate than along the Monongahela. The damage, too, is much greater. The wharf is used as a storing place for lumber and property of all kinds. All this was supposed to be safely harbored, but the enormous stage of water rendered all precautionary measures useless. The current in this stream was unusually swift, and the channel was running full of ice. The rise was sudden and rapid. Everything within reach was carried away. Huge piles of lumber, rafts of logs and barges of coal were jammed together in the general rush and were ground to splinters. Houses were flooded along the route. Valuable household property was washed away or destroyed, and devastation is spread all along the stream.

This stream was rising rapidly at the headwaters all day. The Clarion and Redbank, and several other of its tributaries, put out their ice and were contributing liberally to the general swell. Damage is reported all along the stream from Parkers to this city, and to watch the drift in the stream as it went crushing, grinding and roaring under the Suspension bridge told the sad story of a general sweep. Small stacks of hay, shocks of corn, cord wood and even farming utensils mingled with the huge cakes of ice and hurried to join the wrecks and ruins from the Monongahela and its tributaries. It was reported once during the afternoon that the Kittanning bridge had been carried away. This rumor created considerable apprehension for the safety of the bridges spanning the river at this point. The Mechanics street bridge was said to be in an alarming condition even before noon and as the stage of water increased, its condition became more dangerous. It was thought if the Mechanics street bridge was swept away the Hand street structure would be carried with it and in this event the Suspension bridge at Sixth street was not considered strong enough to withstand the crash. The bridge at the Point was eagerly watched during the day. Had any of the others been moved its destruction would necessarily have followed. Towards evening, when the waters seemed to have reached the limit, and the bridges were all left standing, there was a feeling of relief spread among those who had watched the structures all day.

At the Point, where the riotous waters of the Allegheny and Monongahela met, there was a general struggle for admission to the Ohio. Both fought desperately, and in the conflict the waters were forced up all the streets leading in that direction. In consequence, all the property along the Point, and between Liberty street and Duquesne way was completely submerged. All the houses in that portion of the city have basement kitchens. All these were flooded, and in many places the water invaded the second floor. No preparations had been made for this stage of water, and when it came many families were forced to the upper stories of their dwellings leaving their furniture of the second floors floating about in water ranging in depth from ten inches to 3 feet. At the Point the greatest excitement prevailed. Many of the inhabitants were too frightened to remain in their houses. The water was too high for them to get out from their first floors and not high enough to allow them to escape from the second stories. In this way they were penned in with death and destruction staring them in the face. Men were floating about in skiffs and flatboats, assuring the inhabitants of their perfect safety as long as they remained in the second story of their dwellings, but even this failed to allay their fears. There seemed to be no attention paid to the vast amount of property being destroyed. Everybody was anxious about their lives and the lives of their friends and everything else was allowed to drift about at will.

During the afternoon a freight train was pushed down Liberty street to Thirty-eighth street. This was used by thousands of people as a means to get near their homes. From the end of the train they were taken in boats and wagons to their homes. In the turmoil and excitement yesterday it was impossible to even estimate the damage. Everybody within reach of the waters suffered. The hay market was entirely out of sight, and several wagons with small loads of hay were carried off. The Robinson House, at Duquesne way and Seventh street, is flooded with about two feet of water. The entire ground floor was last night occupied by a portion of the Allegheny. The doors were forced open, the first floor windows were broken and the hostlry was transformed into a harbor for drift and debris of every description. Other places along Duquesne way were equa lly unfortunate and until the water falls it will be utterly impossible to even attempt to fix the loss.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon the guage on the Allegheny river was lost to sight. The stream was still swelling but the rise was much slower than during the early part of the day. The decrease in the rapidity of the rise is due to the broad surface which has to be covered, and not to any decrease in the volume of water that is being forced into the river by the streams above. Rivermen find great difficulty in getting reports from the up-river towns. The telegraph companies report their lines down in all directions. The railroads are experiencing the same difficulty. The lines are being put in shape as fast as possible, however.

The Pittsburgh gas works out Second avenue were completely submerged early yesterday afternoon, and the gas was turned off before dark. The works at Pipetown were untouched, but the Consolidated works out Penn avenue were furnishing plenty of gas at a late hour last night. But much of the city was in darkness. Many of the business places that keep open all night were lighted with flickering candles, that seemed to be frightened nervous by an occasional glimpse of an electric light. The Allegheny Light Company kept their lights burning all night, and with a combination of electricity and the old-time tallow candle the city did fairly well for light.

At 10 o'clock last night the stage of water in the Monongahela was 33 feet 2 inches and still swelling slowly. The difficulty in securing information from the headwaters made it difficult for the rivermen to even predict the full extent of the rise here. The boatmen, however, generally agreed that the swell would continue until this evening, at which time they thought the record would be beaten, to do which would require over 35 feet of water.

At 10 o'clock the Monongahela had reached some distance up Wood street, and the Transverse street cars only went as far as Fourth avenue.

Following is the record of the hourly rise in the Monongahela yesterday, as kept by Fairman & Henderson:

Time.	Feet.	Inches.
7:30 A. M.	29	2
8:30 A. M.	29	9
9:30 A. M.	30	3
10 A. M.	30	3
11 A. M.	31	
11:30 A. M.	31	2½
12 M.	31	4½
12:30 P. M.	31	1
1:05 P. M.	31	9½
1:30 P. M.	31	11
2:30 P. M.	32	2
3:00 P. M.	32	2
3:30 P. M.	32	5
4:30 P. M.	32	9
10 P. M.	33	2

The backing up of water through the sewer connections of the lower portions of the city is responsible for a very considerable amount of damage. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Penn avenue sewers began to overflow and in less than twenty minutes Sixth street, from Liberty street, to the Suspension bridge was submerged. An immense crowd of people gathered at the junction of Liberty and Sixth streets to watch the peculiar antics of those having occasion to cross Penn avenue. Soon the water was too deep to be waded, even by those who were gum boots, and then the energetic hackman put in an appearance. Ferries in the shape of express wagons crowded the street from one end to the other, and as the water increased the number of conveyances in which to cross it increased with it. The spectators increased too and in an hour after the water appeared on the street, the jam was so great that even the horses and wagons were unable to get through. A number of people with gum boots were bold enough to wade out in the stream to their waists. A misstep would plunge them head first into the water. This furnished unlimited amusement for the lookers on, and one shout followed another until the greatest confusion prevailed and the police found it necessary to force the crowd back. To do this it was necessary to secure a rope. By stretching it across the street and attaching a policeman to either end the street was entirely cleared. Travel by horse cars between Pittsburgh and Allegheny was suspended before 2 o'clock. For a time the passengers were transferred by boats from one car to another, but that was soon abandoned, and all those who desired to get to or from Allegheny, were left to the tender care of the enterprising expressmen. "Here you are now! A trip across the ocean for a nickle! Here you are now! Your last chance!" This was the song sung by them. Many people invested the nickle in the ride more to feel the sensation of crossing the ocean as it was called than from necessity. Before three o'clock Penn avenue from Thirteenth street to the river was submerged. Library Hall was flooded and Horne's store was knee deep in water. All the other business places, along that thoroughfare between the points mentioned were equal sufferers. The Penn Avenue Street Car Company did not suspend business until the water was high enough to enter the cars. The first floor of the Museum was last night standing in three feet of water, but the place was still open. The audience was limited to the employes.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, when the crowd about Sixth and Liberty street was the biggest, a fire broke out in Scott & Co.'s fancy goods store, on Sixth street. A still alarm was sent in, but when the department responded the most intense excitement prevailed among the crowd. Nobody knew where the fire was, and everybody rushed wildly about trying to find it. Before even the engines found it the fire was gotten under control, but the excitement was not allayed until long after.

The St. Clair Hotel suffered only in its restaurant department. Although the water was within a few inches of the door it did not enter. The boarders who an hour before had walked into their dinner were taken back to their places of business in skiffs.

The engine room of the *Times* office on Liberty street was inundated. On Penn street, Sixth street, Liberty street from the river to the Union Depot, Market street, Wood street from Water to Diamond alley, the cellars were all filled, but most of the valuable goods were removed in time to prevent heavy loss. At the Duquesne Depot hundreds of teams were engaged in removing goods which had been stored there, while men on floats recovered valuable property from a train of freight cars which had been left on a siding on Water street.

Thus far the flood has been unattended with loss of life. Several drownings were reported, but on investigation proved all such reports to be unfounded. An unusual number of narrow escapes were made however, especially in the vicinity of the Point. One mishap occurred to a wagon crossing the overflow at Sixth street. About eighteen passengers were on the wagon, ten of whom were females. In some way the wagon was upset, throwing the whole load into the water, which was then about 2 feet deep. At ten o'clock last night the water had risen almost to the wagon boxes. Large cakes of ice were floating about, which rendered it almost impossible for a horse to get through.

ALLEGHENY INUNDATED.

A DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE NORTH SIDE.

At least one half of the low lands of Allegheny were inundated. The rise was so unexpected that few people managed to remove any property to a place of safety and a large number were compelled to live in the second story of their houses, and travel to and from land in skiffs. At 10:45 in the morning the marks showed 30 feet 6 inches, and the water rose steadily, contrary to expectations. The river bank was changed to the West Penn railroad track, and it was lined with people. The river front presented a curious spectacle. The Exposition grounds were the bottom of the river, and the water swept over it rapidly, not having the huge building to retard its progress, as in other floods. River avenue could not be distinguished from the river, and barges and boats of all kinds were manned to the second story windows of houses. The people on the avenue and adjoining streets were compelled to move out during the night, leaving their household goods at the mercy af the water. Many had difficulty in finding places to stay. Those who took refuge in the second stories of their houses could not secure food, and were compelled to abandon their dwellings.

The scene on the streets when the water began to overflow there was one of the utmost confusion. Men, women and children were doing all in their power to remove as much of the household goods as possible before being damaged by the muddy water. All kinds of vehicles and improvised boats were used to carry goods to places of safety. A number of men made rafts from the timbers of sheds and sold them to the unfortunate families at $2 each. They were used to good advantage. On School street, near River avenue, the water poured into the second stories of houses. Many rafts collided while being poled along the streets. Several were broken and their cargoes of furniture spilled out into the water. Some people whose houses are situated on knolls lived apparently very comfortably in the second story. A horse was found tied in a stable on Lacock street with the water up to its neck. It was removed with difficulty.

The residents of Herr's Island wisely moved out of their dwellings during the night; they were compelled to leave their furniture. The police assisted the people on Killbuck street to vacate in skiffs. Those in indigent circumstances were taken to the Mayor's office and provided for by the Mayor. At noon the water was 13 feet deep in the Coliseum building. The floor, stage and a piano were floating about. The waters poured into the windows of Calonnade Row and other buildings on Federal street at ten o'clock, and the places were accessible only by boats. Wagons could be drawn through with difficulty, the horses being compelled to swim. The wagon beds floated when empty, and when laden could not be drawn. The street cars were stopped only after the water flooded the interior of the cars. Great difficulty was then experienced in reaching Pittsburgh.

The first expressman who started to haul passengers across the bridge charged twenty-five cents for the trip. In a short time a number of other express wagons were engaged carrying passengers at five cents each. Many amusing incidents occurred. Several wagons broke down and scattered their occupants into the water. Shortly after noon the gas company announced that the works were inundated and no gas could be made. What was left in the tanks would not last long, and consumers should secure candles and oil. A wild rush for candles then ensued, and in a short time there was a scarcity of the article. Coal was also very scarce, and none could be secured from the yards.

Large crowds stood on the banks watching the flood. The river was full of ice, logs, boards, portions of rafts and houses. Much of the debris was washed to the shore. The Sixteenth street bridge was reported unsafe in the morning, and no person was allowed to cross it, as the water almost touched the floor. Large quantities of debris lodged against the piers of the structure, but they managed to bear the pressure. The Ewalt street bridge was also expected to succumb, and it was feared that if it gave way it would carry the other bridges along. The Ft. Wayne Railroad bridge was crowded with heavy engines and cars in order to keep it in position and save it in case any of the upper bridges were swept against it.

Hundreds of men and boys stood on the bridge peering up the stream and rushing to the different piers when they would observe an unusually large cake of ice, a log or a lot of driftwood rapidly coming down. The current was so swift that when anything struck the pier there was a report loud enough to be heard on either side of the river, and the object striking the pier would immediately sink, to rise probably thirty or forty feet below the bridge.

A large mass of lumber passed under the Suspension bridge from Herr's Island about one o'clock, causing a stampede on the structure. The water was over 6 feet deep at the north end of the Union bridge, and that part of the Allegheny was simply a bay reaching from Birmingham to Seminary Hill—a mass of turbulent waters. The southern section of the city suffered the most.

The water made its way through Isabella, Robinson and Lacock streets, and was only stopped by the embankment of the West Penn road. Federal street, being higher than the others, kept the flood back to the alley between Robinson and Lacock, but on Morgan and all adjoining thoroughfares it rushed clear up to the track, burying fully one-half the city beneath it. The southern section of town suffers the most, so far as extent of ground covered goes, but the whole first plateau of the city is under water. The wards that are the most drowned out are the First, Fourth, Fifth Sixth, and Eighth.

Probably every family residing between River avenue and the Ft. Wayne railroad sustained more or less damage. All were rendered homeless. On South avenue the houses were in about fifteen feet of water. The Union and Rebecca street car lines were compelled to stop running early in the day. The people appeared to be prepared for the rise in Woods Run and Manchester, and not much damage was done. Oliver's lower mill and the Park house mill were submerged. Two shanty boats used by the boys employed at the Superior Rail Mill as loafing shanties were carried away. Along the Ft. Wayne Railroad at the different stations, especially at Emsworth, the houses in the hollows are under water. At Freedom the track was covered and damaged. The cellar of the Government building at Bellevue was filled and the people living in the houses along the shore compelled to move.

Trains on the West Penn Railroad were delayed by an extensive landslide at Livermore. The track was covered with water at Tarentum, and trains were only run to Springdale. The cellar of the Federal street depot was filled with water.

The Pittsburgh and Western railroad was entirely submerged along the line, and no trains were run. The depot was also flooded.

The most prominent factories flooded were the Westinghouse Air Brake Company's, Penn Cotton Mill, Eagle Cotton Mill, Banner Lead Works, the Scrap Iron Works, Reynold's & Co.'s Bolt and Nut Works, Bradley's Woolen Mills, Siebert & Co.'s furniture factory, and several other industries that employ quite a number of hands. The number of males and females thrown at least temporarily out of employment will exceed eight thousand. The number of idle working people on the street indicated the extent to which labor suffered. In the cotton and woolen mills the waters reach nearly half way up the first story, and much damage will be done machinery and goods stored on these floors and in their basements.

The wife of a German employed at Klages' glue factory, who resided in a house near the corner of Grantham and Lacock streets, gave premature birth to a child during the excitement. The child was to have been buried during the afternoon, but the flood interfered with the funeral. The neighbors took charge of the mother.

As far as could be learned no casualties occurred. James G. Weyman upset in a skiff and had a narrow escape from drowning. A little boy and girl named Percy Rinehart and Ida Farran strayed away from home and it is thought they may have been drowned.

The inundated district of Allegheny varies in width from one to five squares, and is the most thickly populated section of the city. Within its limits live the majority of the working people, whose dwellings are packed close together; and each one, from the apartments in the big tenements to the little frame, is the home of one, two and sometimes three families.

Mayor Peterson distributed his whole day force and part of the night force through the flooded districts, directing them when informed of a flooded house where the inmates were anxious to leave to take possession of the first boat they saw and rescue the endangered ones and their goods. Invaluable service was rendered in this way, and the police saved many families and large quantities of goods. In several instances families were found who, though in close quarters, refused absolutely to leave their houses.

The Hope and Ellsworth engine houses were under water at an early hour. The former company was moved to the stables of the Allegheny Express Company, on Sandusky street, and the latter to the Grant engine house. The water was of heighth sufficient to endanger the fire alarm boxes. A detail of firemen was sent out in skiffs to take down all boxes along the river front and in the lower part of the city—thirty-six in number.

The letter carriers, whose routes are in the submerged district, delivered yesterday's mails in skiffs. A large number of letter boxes were found to be completely filled with water, while others held just enough to destroy the mail that had been deposited the day before. Toward evening the sole route open for communication between the cities was the P., Ft W. & C. railroad bridge. The pressure of foot passengers became so great there that the railroad company stopped running freight trains to allow as much of their bridge as possible to the people. A drunken colored man staggered upon the bridge about three o'clock. He chose to walk upon the cross ties. When in the middle he lost his balance and fell between the ties. His arm caught on the rail, and there he hung, his feet dampened by the surging waters, stupidly staring around until several men bodily lifted him to his feet.

The Chestnut street bridge was closed to passengers early in the day. The ice hammered and ground under the floor of the bridge till it trembled from end to end. It appeared, with the exception of one or two holes in the floor, to be in good condition, but as it is believed that the heavy timber arches have been displaced or broken, the gates were closed to everyone. The Ninth street bridge was also in a condition far from satisfactory, and it, too, was closed.

The Union bridge was rumored to be on its way South, and at dark it was still in position. It is evident that the piers have been weakened. Last evening a well authenticated report stated that the first span on the Allegheny shore had been swept away. It was impossible to get within several squares of the bridge, and the darkness prevented the wreck, if such there was, being seen.

The transportation of families from their homes to dry land, and of workmen to their half submerged homes, at six o'clock last evening, caused all the streets in the flooded section to be crowded with skiffs, and beacon fires to be lighted at every corner where it was possible. The confusion that followed caused several accidents. On Isabella street a skiff containing a woman and three children was upset, but all were rescued by ready hands. Mrs. Donnelly attempted to drop into a skiff from a second story window of the Girard House on Federal street, which Officers Schuff and Munder had brought to her rescue, but missed her calculations and fell into the water. She was easily rescued. A young man on a raft while paddling around Madison avenue, was caught by the current, and was being swept out into midstream, when he was noticed by four young men in a skiff. On their approach the man thoughtlessly jumped into the skiff and overturned it. A man named McKelvey happened to be near with another skiff, and rescued the five who were in the water with great difficulty.

About five o'clock a house at the corner of Sandusky streets was discovered to be on fire. A still alarm was sent to the Columbia engine-house, and that company responded in skiffs. A portion of the roof was burned.

Of the many families who moved from their houses, a large number were unable to find shelter. City Hall was thrown open to them, and last evening the offices of the Poor Board, Water Assessor, Superintendent of the Water Works, two committee rooms and the two Council chambers, were either occupied or ready to be occupied. About twenty families were sheltered there, and others under directions of the Mayor were being brought there at every hour during the night. The Mayor provided each with supper at the city's expense. To-day there will probably be a large number of people there, and all who can are requested to lend assistance toward providing for them.

At the Riverside Penitentiary the prison yard is completely submerged. The water is in the cellar, but the coverings over all the openings allowed only a small quantity to enter. Three steam syphons kept the water in the cellar low enough to permit of the operation of the heating apparatus.

Oliver's mill and that large section of low lying ground west of Preble avenue extension is covered to a depth of ten or twelve feet. All along the river in the Ninth and Sixth wards the water is over the bank, and extends from one to two squares inland. From Page street southward Beaver avenue is impassable, and the two squares between that and the river are completely submerged. Rebecca street, from end to end, is covered to a depth of seven to eight feet. All the mills, the steel works and gas works were under water almost to the roof. The dwellings on River avenue are under water to their second stories. High board fences have entirely disappeared. Houses on the upper side of Rebecca

Continued on Fourth Page.

Weekly Post.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE
POSTAGE PREPAID,

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 00
DAILY POST, three months by mail..... 2 00

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POSTAGE PREPAID.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1884.

APPORTIONMENT AGAIN.

Governor PATTISON gives a flat denial to the statement of certain Republican papers, that he proposes calling the Legislature in special session to pass an apportionment law. The responsibility for the possible disfranchisement of the State in Congress is on the Republican party, and there it will remain. Colonel QUAY gives evidence of some qualms of conscience on this subject, and in a recent interview declares "if Governor PATTISON convenes "the Legislature in extra session a Con"gressional Apportionment bill is pretty "certain to be passed." If the Colonel, as the representative of DON CAMERON, and wielding his baton of command would give the order, we suppose an apportionment law would be very easily agreed on. The Republican fight on Congressional apportionment was only a sham to cover their determination no legislative bill should be passed. But it is too late to speculate on apportionment, as the Governor will not convene the Legislature for any such purpose.

The only way to remedy the plain and palpable illegality of the Congressional election to be held in Pennsylvania this fall, and the possible refusal of the House of Representatives to admit our members-elect, is by Congressional intervention, in the shape of law providing for the choice of a Congressman-at-large, or by an apportionment, by Congress, of the State into districts under the census of 1880. The Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks an election on the plan of the cumulative vote favored by ex-Senator BUCKALEW, the shortest way out of the difficulty, and says:

The constitutional difficulty presented by the failure of the Legislature of our State to make a Congressional apportionment can, however, be easily overcome. Let Congress in pursuance of its constitutional power to "make regulations" respecting the manner of holding elections for Representatives enact a law which shall provide that until after the taking of the next decennial census the State of Pennsylvania shall elect twenty-eight Representatives on a general ticket, each elector to vote for twenty-eight persons or to distribute twenty-eight votes among as many persons as he may choose. This plan will avoid any interference by Congress in the apportionment of the State but on the other hand will confer upon the people of the State the power to apportion their Representatives both geographically and politically according to their own pleasure. All parties and interests will thus be enabled to secure a just proportionate representation, the political sentiment of the State will be correctly reflected in the Congressional delegation and a vexed and profitless partisan issue will be happily settled.

We know it is generally argued that the House will not refuse representation to the State, but the precedents show that this power was assumed in the case of the Southern States during the reconstruction era, and there was the "broad seal" contest over New Jersey's representation many years ago, which for a time deprived that State of representation. The facts are the Congressional election in Pennsylvania this fall will be in defiance of Federal law and in disobedience and contempt of the State Constitution. This certainly affords ample ground to contest the State's representation. That it may not be done, does not affect the existence of the power and duty to do so.

INCREASE OF DIVORCES.

The message of Governor BOURN, of Rhode Island, just submitted to the Legislature of that State, is sound on the subject of divorce, and the New York *Sun* thinks will be of great interest to the ladies of the metropolis who arrange little excursion parties to Newport and Narragansett, to rid themselves of undesirable husbands. The Governor says the proportion of divorces to marriages is constantly increasing. In 1882 there was *one* divorce to every *nine* marriages. "And when we consider," adds Gov. BOURN, "that probably one-third of our population are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, in which divorces are not recognized for any cause, the proportion of divorces becomes absolutely startling. For the ten years ending December 31, 1882, there were 2,824 applications for divorce in the State, of which 2,201 were granted. The large majority of these divorces were granted without opposition, and, therefore, upon *ex-parte* depositions, which are practically only such depositions of interested parties as would make a *prima facie* case." In a large number of the cases constantly occurring, the Governor thinks there is collusion between the parties, and the laws on divorce are so liberal and the courts so easy, that many persons take up a temporary residence in the State expressly to secure divorce.

It is a question whether the increase in the number of divorces in the Northern States and especially in New England, is not an evil of greater magnitude than Utah polygamy is ever likely to become. The Rhode Island figures are about the most alarming we have seen, and if the Catholic population of the State is excluded the divorces must be in the proportion of one to every six or seven marriages. In Maine there were 587 divorces granted in 1882, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. during the last twenty years. New Hampshire has increased her divorces from 107 in 1860 to 314 in 1882; Massachusetts, from 243 to 600 in the same length of time; Connecticut from 14 in 1849 to 445 in 1880, and Rhode Island from 162 during 1869 to 261 in 1882. In four of the New England States, where 720 divorces were granted in 1860, there were 1,109 in 1870 and 1,439 in 1878. The percentage of divorces to marriages in Ohio was 1 in 26 in 1865 and 1 in 17 in 1881. Two of the most populous counties of Minnesota have increased their divorces 50 per cent. faster than the marriages during the last ten years. In Philadelphia there were 101 divorces in 1862, 215 in 1872, 477 in 1882 and 224 in 1883. Chicago's percentage of divorces to marriages is not as high as is generally supposed, it being 1 in 13 4-10 in 1882. San Francisco heads the list of cities, the ratio last year being 1 in 5 8-10

REFORMS AND SHAMS.

The main argument in favor of adopting the English system of civil service in this country, filling the minor grades of public offices by competitive examination, and eventually extending the system to the higher offices, is that it has worked well in England, and eradicated the abuses of the spoils system, which once prevailed there much as they now do with us. This would be a strong argument were it entirely truthful. A London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, a journal zealous for the English civil service system in the Federal Government, however, takes issue with the generally received notions of the purity and perfection of English official methods, and declares things are done daily in official life in Great Britain that would hurl the doers of them from power in America. After enumerating glaring cases of nepotism, in the higher offices, the correspondent writes:

The Government departments are crammed full of the younger ones, the nephews and cousins of the aristocracy. It is true that the lower ranks of the clerical force come in upon successful competitive examinations, but the pay of these clerks is excessively small and the work is excessively hard. All the good bits of Government patronage go to those who have influence. I am not quite sure that the maxim of recent politics in America, "To the victors belong the spoils," is not upon a higher moral plane than that practice which prevails in England. The lucrative places and sinecures in England are in the hands of the powerful. There is a lot of sentimentality and cant about this matter. The more I have seen of it in England the less I become infatuated with officialism. No individual would do business as the English Government does, for its agents are not the competent, but the titled.

And in the matter of city government, it is declared there is no municipal corporation in America so given to pilfering and plundering as the corporation of London. Thirteen entertainments to royal and other celebrities, given by the city of London alone, cost $750,000. This is junketing with a vengeance.

A permanent civil service necessarily creates a bureau, or as some may call it, an aristocratic class of officials. It is maintained and perpetuated in families. This is the European experience, but we doubt if this phase would ever be tolerated in America. Mr. PENDLETON'S law is experimental, and only reaches about 10,000 of the 100,000 officeholders under the Federal Government. It does not interfere with the power of removal, but merely as to appointment, and makes merit the test in this respect and not partisan service. We should say this would be a good enough plan after the Democrats have obtained, as Mr. PAYNE put it, their ratable share of the public offices. For twenty-five years they have been excluded from any participation in positions of honor or trust in the Federal Government. In that time offices have been parceled out by rings and machines to the most unworthy and corrupt; Union soldiers have been displaced because of their Democracy, and offices showered on ex-rebels faithful to Mahonery and repudiation. The one class in the United States disqualified are Democrats. They need not apply. It is no figure of speech, but a frozen fact, that many departments of the public service are honeycombed with incapacity and corruption. Having filled every office in the land with their adherents, and, fearing the deluge, the Republicans are doing a great deal of canting about civil service reform, which, fairly interpreted as they understand it, means the retention of all Republican officeholders, with permission that Democrats may compete for future vacancies. "But few die and none resign." Civil service reform—that is, the retention of Republican officeholders—may be permissible, when all parties can start even. The ghosts of departed saints revisiting the glimpses of the moon in the next century, would find the RUSSELL ERRETTS and RUTANS holding office. There must be an impelling force to induce them to let go their hold. The Democrats will supply that, after the 4th of March, 1885.

IN the ROWELL case just concluded at Batavia, New York, the counsel for the accused at first intended to plead self-defense, but the evidence would not permit it. This line was completely abandoned and resort had to the insanity plea, about which a good deal of evidence calculated to ease the conscience of a sentimental juryman was given. But the jury ignored it all and brought in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of self-defense, although the evidence was about as conclusive as possible that there was no element of self-defense in the case. In the recent New Orleans case, where a noted rough murdered his mistress, the verdict was also of acquittal on the ground of self-defense. The insanity plea seems to be falling into disrepute. In either of these cases self-defense was as absurd a plea as it would have been in NUTT'S.

"ANDY" IS THE MAN.

Defeats at the election do not stay the determination of the city ring to seize the municipal government in all its departments. It is powerful at the primaries in nominating the appointed candidates but weak at the polls in electing him. For ten or fifteen years the people have taught the ring this lesson, in the elections in which MCCARTHY, BLACKMORE, LIDDELL, KILGORE and LYON have been candidates against the regular machine set-up; but on Saturday "the boys" were at the front with their usual appliances, and carried four-fifths of the delegates for Mr. ANDREW FULTON for Mayor; a gentleman who, however clever he may be socially, and he undoubtedly belongs to the tribe of "good fellows," has no qualifications for the office of chief magistrate of the city, but disqualifications so notorious they are the town talk. The *Gazette* has given an idea of these disqualifications in its laborious articles pointing out the kind of man the Republicans should nominate. Of course it was striking at FULTON all the time, and it was against his nomination the warnings were uttered. The public so understood it, precisely as if FULTON'S name had been mentioned. We will now see how the *Gazette* takes its crow.

We presume two-thirds of the reputable Republicans of Pittsburgh have a thorough distrust of their candidate, and contempt and disgust of the long-planned contrivances by which he was nominated. But what will they do? Stay at home or take to the woods? Or reverse their consistent action of the last dozen years and hand over the city government in its entirety to the local boss.

WAGES AND LIVING IN FREE TRADE ENGLAND.

Much space has been given by the extreme protectionist papers, who are as foolish in their way as the Free Traders in their's, to the letters of ROBERT P. PORTER from England, showing the alleged baneful influence of free trade in that country. Mr. PORTER makes a fundamental error at the outset. He compares the condition of the English workingman with that of the American, an old and densely populated country, with a new one sparsely settled, with vast areas of cheap lands, and where there are numberless opportunities for the mechanic or laborer to improve his condition by a change of vocation. In England such opportunities do not exist. Here they are a powerful factor in maintaining wages and bettering the condition of the wage workers. But even with these advantages on our side, we see a constant lowering of wages going on under a high protective system, and in great manufacturing centers the condition of the working class rapidly approximating to that of the English workingmen.

If one seeks an honest basis of comparison, as to the effects of the English revenue system on the working people, it seems to us it should be made with the conditions of the English people prior to their adoption of the free trade policy, and not with the exceptional advantages labor has in a new country, like America or the British colonies. If Mr. PORTER shows the English people are worse off to-day than years ago, then his argument holds good. But this is the side of the argument he evades.

MR. J. S. MOORE ("Parsee") however, is now publishing brief newspaper tracts, in review of Mr. PORTER'S letters addressed to this very point, and his facts and arguments are conclusive that Mr. PORTER has inexcusably blundered in statements that the existing revenue policy has exercised a baneful influence on the prosperity and comfort of the English working people. He takes the years before England adopted free trade, and compares them with the latest statistics obtainable, mainly for 1882 and 1883.

First as to pauperism, a sure index of the prosperity of the working classes, Mr. MOORE compares the returns of 1849 with those of 1883. In 1849, with a population of 17,500,000, the paupers numbered 939,419 souls, or 18.26 of the population. Thirty-four years have passed, and in 1883 the total number of paupers, with a population of 26,500,000, is officially given as 799,266—or one to every 33.14 of the population of England. With an increase of nine millions in population, the pauper class has decreased under the free trade policy 135,126.

Then as to the comfort of the working classes, Mr. MOORE says:

Before me is an official table of the annual consumption of principal commodities for 42 years in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. I will show what the consumption was per capita in 1840 and 1882, respectively:

Commodities.	Consumption Per Capita in 1840. Pounds.	Consumption Per Capita in 1882. Pounds.
Currants and raisins	1.45	4.32
Rice	.09	13.49
Raw sugar	15.20	62.10
Tea	1.25	4.67
Tobacco	.86	1.42
Wine (gallons)	.25	.41

I have selected these six articles as an example, as they represent both food and luxury. In 1840, with a tariff in its full bloom, when the taxed articles numbered some 1,200, when raw materials were taxed as they are now taxed here, happily, when home protection was an institution in England, as it happily is here now, the English people were æsthetic in their habits. Like the religious early Christians, they eat little and fasted much! But 42 years, 22 years of which was spent in free trade, has altered all this, and has made of a former self-denying, fasting people gluttons.

In his third tract, Mr. MOORE takes up the criminal statistics of England, which are largely affected by the material prosperity of the working classes. His summary derived from official reports stands thus: "In 1840, under protection, England and Wales, with a population of only 15,730,000 souls, could support and maintain 27,187 criminals, or 1 in each 580 of her inhabitants, while in 1882, with a population of 26,400,000, England and Wales only supported 15,260 criminals, or 1 in every 1,730 of the population." Just how much longer Mr. MOORE proposes to continue these trenchant tracts we don't know. We have given enough to show his method of scattering and refuting Mr. PORTER'S arguments and assertions. It is the interest of everybody that in the impending conflict of opinion and legislation in this country on revenue measures, we should start right as to facts. Free trade has undoubtedly been a good thing for England. It was a necessity when adopted, and largely the work of the class identical in interest with those who oppose free trade in the United States.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

FENCE or no fence marks the dividing line in Texas legislation and political disputes.

The *World* asserts on a Democratic free trade platform New York City would go Republican.

THE word has gone forth there must be greater economy in the matter of Congressional funerals.

THE Government will have $200,000,000 over and above expenses this year, and still we are not happy.

THE request for food is scarcely ever refused to the tramp, but of late in the suburbs they watch houses until the men leave, and insolently demand money.

MR. GLADSTONE has made the public statement that Ireland will be included in the reform franchise bill he proposes to introduce at the coming session of Parliament.

THE dead-lock in the Legislature of Kentucky is very likely to be broken by the election of Speaker CARLISLE United States Senator. He is not a candidate, but will accept if elected.

HARRY E. PACKER, we believe the last surviving son of the late ASA PACKER, died Friday. He was an active Democrat, and a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

FIELD MARSHAL QUAY says the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention will vote for ARTHUR, EDMUNDS, LOGAN, LINCOLN or some other man. Nothing like being particular.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is stated as the cost to FULTON and his backers of their sweeping victory at the primaries on Saturday. Mr. RICHARDSON is credited with spending about one-third of this sum. Money makes the Republican party go.

AFTER a five months' struggle the differences between the glass operators and workmen have been adjusted by mutual concession. This is gratifying, but it is also regretable that the obvious plan to manage such matters was not sooner adopted.

THE Illinois Prohibitionists object to holding the National Convention of that party in Pittsburgh on May 21, and want the Convention called for Chicago on June 23. In Connecticut and Ohio State Conventions have been called for the first week in March, to elect delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention.

THE belief is general among dry goods jobbers at the East that the extensive strike of the factory hands at Fall River will turn out to be a very serious business, seeing that some 25,000 or 30,000 operatives are adrift for the time being, and this too in midwinter. The Wall street people, who are keen students of passing events, take a similar view and are not slow to predict that the movement will extend to other manufacturing centres in New England.

THE Senate Finance Committee approved, some days ago, Senator MCPHERSON'S bill allowing the National banks to issue currency to the par value of the bonds they have deposited. This would allow an increase of about $35,000,000. The House Committee yesterday considered the same question of relief to the banks, and seems favorably disposed to Mr. POTTER'S bill, for the issue of two per cent. twenty-five year bonds for banking purposes.

RALPH RICHARDSON is not credited with a very tender stomach or conscience in scoring political points, but Saturday's primaries were too much for him. He says he will contest every ward from Smithfield street to the Thirty-third ward, upon the ground of stuffed ballot boxes, illegal tax receipts, bribery and colonized voters. When such influences contest the election of four-fifths of the delegates we get an insight into the true inwardness of the "all-the-morality party."

THE Philadelphia *Press* explains the chagrin of Republicans at the last "Democratic blunder," in the matter of the SHERMAN bloody shirt resolution:

The silence of the Democrats was a disappointment to their political opponents. It is understood that Senator Sherman's resolutions were drawn up and presented with the approval of the majority of the members of the Republican National Committee and of the Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee. It was hoped that they would draw a return fire, but the Democrats, wisely, had nothing to say. Senator Mahone's speech was on the whole disappointing.

MR. HOPKINS' Labor Committee is struggling with weighty questions, and hears delegations of workingmen to enforce them. An eight hour law, one to prevent the importation of contract labor from Europe, and to establish a federal bureau of labor statistics at Washington will be among the measures reported by the Committee. Interference with European immigration in the form proposed is not likely to be a popular measure; but if we prohibit the products of cheap labor in the interest of capital, why not restrict cheap labor itself in the interest of American mechanics?

THERE will be genuine sorrow throughout this broad land over the death of WENDELL PHILLIPS. Born to wealth, high social position, and delighting in letters and culture, he devoted fifty years of the seventy-three of his life to the unfortunate, the enslaved and down-trodden in Europe and America. He was always the friend of the under man in the battle of life. His philanthropy was boundless, and took in all races, creeds and conditions of humanity. And what a magnificent platform orator. Often impracticable, and challenging criticism as often as admiration, no one ever questioned his sincerity.

SECRETARY FOLGER consents that Mrs. MARY A. MILLER, of the lower rivers, shall receive a license as master of a steamboat, refused by the local inspectors. The Secretary makes his decision the occasion of a little sensible gush, and says:

I see no reason in unwritten or written law why Mistress Miller may not lawfully demand an examination, and if she prove herself duly qualified, have a license to serve as master of a steam vessel. Nor is there need of talk pro or con on social status or "woman's rights," so-called. Having been put on God's footstool by Him, she has a right to win her bread in any moral, decent way which is open to any of His toiling creatures. She chose to do so as master of a steam vessel. It is an honest calling. If she is fitted for it, she has a right to follow it, and no man should say her nay.

ROSCOE CONKLING has an ardent admirer in Editor Scovel, of the Camden (N. J.) *Courier*. Not long ago he published an editorial in which the great merits of Roscoe Conkling as a citizen, lawyer, and statesman were presented with a force and eloquence worthy the pen of a Prentice. The editorial in question was mailed to Mr. Conkling with a suggestion that it only needed the influence of Mr. Conkling to secure the nomination of General Arthur by a majority that would be irresistible and overwhelming and it would delight Col. Scovel beyond measure to be able to convey to the President that Mr. Conkling's influence would be exerted in his behalf. Mr. Conkling's reply is decidedly racy, and is published as follows:

2 WALL STREET NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1884.
The Hon. James M. Scovel:

MY DEAR SIR—Your kindness toward me is phenomenal (in these times)—phenomenal and much esteemed. Your pleasant words in the *Courier* came evidently from the heart—there is no other place in which such words, in such a case, could come. Many thanks.

When the Persian Embassy was about to take leave of the Grecian court, once in olden time, they asked and received some message from each of the personages present. When the turn of Zeno came he said: "Tell your master that you saw a gray-haired old man in Athens who knew enough to hold his tongue."

Please ascribe to my admiration for Zeno and his teachings my silence touching your forecast of my action in the politics of the future. Cordially yours,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

AN interesting article on our third page, contributed to New York *Herald*, by a private soldier of thirty years' experience in the ranks, makes disclosures not calculated to encourage enlistments in the regular army. They explain the reason of the frequency of desertions, and do not hold out much hope of improvement in that respect in the future. Any recruit of spirit feels oppressed and tricked when he learns the real duties of the American soldier are of a menial character, and he deserts at the first opportunity. Soldierly pride is almost an unknown quantity in our army, and subaltern officers who graduated after the war or were appointed from civil life are unfit or unwilling to inculcate it. The soldier is not treated by his officers or the public as one of the country's defenders, but as a man whose reasons for entering the army were not above suspicion; so, being rested by no one, he ceases to respect himself. Such an army may answer our present military purposes, but it would be poor stuff to repel foreign invasion with. And yet, with decent treatment and with officers as considerate as those of the French or German service, our little army might attract thousands of young men too honorable to desert.

THERE has been a strange fatality in the Packer family within a few years. Judge Asa Packer, the head of the family and founder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad system, rounded out his three-score and ten years with his faculties unabated, but since his death both his sons and his wife have followed him to the City of the Silent, and both sons died childless. The only lineal heirs of the large Packer estate now living, are Miss Mary E. Packer, the only surviving child, and the children of Dr. Linderman. Only six years ago Judge Packer celebrated his golden wedding, with the venerable minister who had married him fifty years before, and his sons and their wives and his daughter present. Now father, mother and sons have passed away, and but one of a family of five remains to mourn those who have gone before. Harry E. Packer, who died on Friday, was one of the few millionaries of the land who employed wealth in all channels of beneficence, and the poor and friendless will be among the sincerest sorrowers at his funeral to-morrow at Mauch Chunk.

THE rush of visitors to Florida is unprecedented. The agent of the Ocean teamship line between New York and Savannah says that during the month of December the ships of his line carried 4,000 more people bound for Florida, than ever before during the same month, and the Jacksonville papers report that all arriving trains are crowded with health and pleasure-seekers.

EX-CONGRESSMAN LOCKWOOD, of Buffalo, N. Y., who is an intimate personal and political friend of Governor Cleveland, says the former will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, and that he will be strongly pressed by his friends on the ground of his availability and record as Governor of New York.

GOVERNOR HOADLY says he is for the Hon. Henry B. Payne as the Democatic candidate for the Presidency without reserve. He says with Payne for President the Democrats will carry Ohio and elect their candidate.

THE reason why Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun was that he could not buy a good remedy to cure his stubborn cold. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup had not been compound then. It has long since proved itself to be the great benefaction of the nineteenth century.

FORTUNE IN THE WEST.

How it Was Sought and Won By Young George Grabe.

Twelve Years Ago a Wharf Laborer in Pittsburgh, Now a Man of Wealth.

George A. Grabe was the hero of the wharf on Saturday. He was the observed of all observers. The rough and untutored roustabouts looked on him with admiration. They pointed to him with pride, and suggested with satisfaction that he too was once a general utility man on the Ohio river. The pilots, captains, and even boat owners treated him with profound respect. His career has been an extraordinary one, and his wholesome ambition commands the respect that was so generally manifested towards him. Twelve years ago George Grabe, then a mere boy, first appeared on the wharf. He was an untiring worker, industrious and energetic. He attracted attention, and was soon well known between this city and St. Louis. After boating for about three years he learned the plasterer's trade, and then became a clerk in Fairman & Henderson's boat store. Here, again, his reliability made him a great favorite, but he sighed for riches. He had heard of the boundless West, and the golden opportunities offered for getting rich.

Five years ago this Spring he gathered together his earthly possessions and turned his face toward the setting sun. He took passage on the Fanny Tatum, then the most popular boat on the river. She has since passed into history, however. He traveled free. When he landed in St. Louis he had probably $300 in money and a superabundance of push. He shipped his team over the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to Topeka, Kansas. From there he traveled overland 800 miles to Silver City, New Mexico. In crossing the plains he encountered many difficulties, and met with many adventures. The greater portion of the journey he traveled alone. He had quite a number of skirmishes with the Indians. In one of these his most valuable horse was killed, but he managed to save his own hair.

Silver City was not his objective point, but fate seemed to have guided his movements. That place then numbered probably one thousand inhabitants. The houses were rough and uncomfortable, and the ways and customs of the people were strictly in keeping with the character of the houses. There was but one hotel in the place, a two-story frame building, merely a shell. When Grabe retired he was assigned a small room, only partly plastered. Through the ceiling the moon peered at him, and through the weatherboarding the wild western winds whistled cold and cheerlessly over his couch. But when he shivered himself to sleep he little thought the condition of his chamber would ultimately prove the first stepping-stone to the wealth he coveted. In the morning he rose feeling wretched. He had for the first time during his journey taken cold. He complained to the landlord:

"Why don't you finish your house before you attempt to entertain guests?" he asked hotly.

"Finished," shouted the proprietor, at the top of his voice. His eyes flashed fire, and his voice betokened uncontrollable rage. "How the d—l can I get my house finished? It is all finished but the plastering, and that would have been done too, but—"

Here his voice trembled, his features twiched nervously and he seemed to be suffering some inward pain. His face grew pale, and he resembled a raving maniac. He took Mr. Grabe by the arm and, without speaking a word, led him to an adjoining room. The young traveler was unaccostumed to the ways of the Mexicans, and murder and robbery very naturally flashed in all their awfulness before him. But his fright was soon dispelled. As soon as the landlord could control his voice he leaned forward and whispered, "My house would have been finished long ago, but—it almost drives me mad—the plasterer ran off with my wife."

The tender host condoled with him, and in less than an hour they were bosom friends. Mr. Grabe had but $20 and his team. He had not forgotten how to handle a trowel, and before noon he had consummated a contract with the hotel man to plaster the entire building. He was to get $4 per day and boarding for the job. Before this contract was completed he had formed the acquaintance of nearly every person in the village. He made himself agreeable, and was well liked. As soon as his first job was completed others were waiting for him. He used his team in hauling, and his success was unbounded. The town of one thousand souls is now a city of probably 8,000 people. One of the most prosperous business men and heaviest property owners is George A. Grabe. Grabe's block is in the centre of the place, and among its most valuable pieces of property. Grabe has considerable money besides, and his check is good at any time for from $10,000 to $25,000. He is yet merely a boy, but with the good judgment and ripe business capacities of a man. He is broad-shouldered and handsome, and tells the story of his fortunate career in a modest and unassuming way.

"My success is due to my own hard work," he said. "Economy built my block."

FOR nervousness and chronic catarrh take PERUNA. I tried it. D. K. Mysler, Allegheny City, Pa.

D. R. LOCKE is regarded by a New Orleans reporter as the "shaggiest and most uncouth-looking journalist" he had ever seen.

A. H. V.

AYER'S Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the HAIR and cleanses it. It restores to the hair, that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair VIGOR and the good it does is by the means it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S Hair Vigor renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Brasby Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the HAIR and its fading. Nothing cleanses of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair VIGOR it is a toilet luxury. The Hair is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists.

W.-aR

CAIN
Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 10 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deverman, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness & suffer. I was not expected to live." Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor*, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
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"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
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Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I gave up all hope of life."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

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"Kidney-Wort, (4 bottles) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
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"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Is worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

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"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
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Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more than any other remedy I have ever tried in my practice."
Dr. R. E. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Rife received $1,000 for it."
Rev. H. Hall, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamont, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

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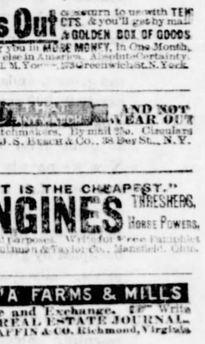
Woman can Sympathize With Woman.



Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the sovereign remedy for all female weaknesses and complaints so common among ladies—also for all the painful Kidney Diseases of Either Sex.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound and should be used by both, women and children.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Ladies should keep Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash handy. It is a superior article. 20 cts per package.

All these celebrated remedies are manufactured at the labratory 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. Compound (in form of lozenges or pills) Liver Pills and Wash, can be sent by mail on receipt of price.

de15-1y W

DEAFNESS CURED!

RAPIDLY and COMPLETELY. Hearing perfectly restored. New methods: RAREFACTION, ELECTRO-MEDICATION. Simple, Painless. Full details from *Medical Director* of THE AURAL CLINIC, 177 6TH AVE., NEW YORK

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18 K. The elegant solid plain ring, made of Heavy 18 K. Rolled Gold, packed in Velvet Casket, warranted 5 years, each pair, Agts., 6 for $1.25. 50 Cards, "Beauties," all Gold, Silver, Roses, Lilies, Mottoes, &c., with name on, 10c., 11 packs $1.00 bills, and this Gold Ring Free. U. S. CARD CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN

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DYER'S BEARD ELIXIR. Grows luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, Beard, or hair on bald heads in 3 to 6 weeks. No injury. Easily applied. Will grow it in 3 days or money back. Will prove it or send $5. Package of genuine sealed and guaranteed sent for $1.00. Circulars free.

A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Agts., Palatine, Ill.

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Cut This Out and return to us with TEN CTS. & you'll get by mail A GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, In One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. H. Yorston & Co., 173 Greenwich St., N. York.

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SOLD by watches agents. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BUSCH & CO., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

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"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."
SAW MILLS, ENGINES, THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS.
(For all sections and purposes. Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS
For Sale and Exchange. Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. Richmond, Virginia

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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, premature decay, lost manhood, etc., out of gratitude I will send you a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, CONN.

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DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

DON'T PITY YOURSELF.

Don't pity yourself; it is petty and small;
Your griefs are no greater than others have borne:
Nor get into the habit of thinking that all
Are contented and happy while you are forlorn

Don't brood over ills or insults, my friend:
'Tis unworthy the soul of a woman or man;
Grief has been our companion, and will to the end:
Let us bear what we must, but enjoy what we can;

Nor envy the man that knows nothing of care,
For gold unrefined may be tarnished by dross;
But look up! There is beauty in patience and prayer,
And believe me, the gain will o'ercover the loss.

Though beaten like silver, though tested like gold,
Though battered and shaken, let faith keep her place;
For by white furnace heat and by friction and cold
Does the potter produce his most exquisite vase.

No honor? Ah, well! What is honor, my friend?
Though glory and greatness this life may not bring,
'Tis an honor to walk from beginning to end
In the pathway marked out by our Master and King—

Who walked here before us in sorrow and pain,
Was mighty, yet bowed to the needs of the small;
Let us boldly press after, regardless of pain;
To live only for self is not living at all.

—*S. A. Pye.*

THURLOW WEED.

Some of the Letters Addressed Him by Presidents, Statesmen and Prelates.

Webster's Prescience of Union or Disunion Issues Back in 1833.

The forthcoming memoir of Thurlow Weed by his grandson, Thurlow Weed Barnes, contains a number of interesting letters written to Mr. Weed by notable men. What, for instance, could be more suggestive than the following letter, written to Mr. Weed by Bishop John Hughes, at a time when the Know-Nothing movement was at its height? That most distinguished Roman Catholic drew a parallel between Gov. Seward and Gov. Young, and warned Seward's friends to beware of certain dangerous rocks!

"NEW YORK, August 29, 1846.—DEAR MR. WEED: I told you and another dear friend in 1844, the next day after the election of Mayor Harper by Whig votes, that by his success Henry Clay had been destroyed. Has it been so, or not? Similar results will again occur, unless you and yours are careful.

"There is an immense voting population in this country, unspeakably honester than the leaders of either party. They do not understand the theories of principle which distinguish party but they understand, in a gross sense, the principles of the Constitution as well as Judge Taney. They regard parties through their understanding of this standard. Try to make the difference between Whigs and Democrats less unequal. Do not allow the scale to kick the beam at one end. Justice, right, liberality will be sufficient on your side, and if these be honestly persevered in the 'slang' of the other will be, depend upon it, unavailing.

"It is a terrible thing to see a giant's chair occupied, not filled, by a pigmy. There is a friend dear to both who either has grown, or will grow up, to the required dimensions, if your party is worth ten groats. Be careful, save him; let him, as he will (for the stuff is in him,) train and prepare himself. There is no chair which his heart and intellect are not worthy and capacious enough to fill. His enemies have contrived to get their eyes in the back of their heads. Yours ever, JOHN B., N. Y."

In the following letter Daniel Webster is shown to have had most wonderful political prescience—or was it mere passing fancy on the part of the Massachusetts Senator? He predicts the great struggle, looking forward from 1833:

"BUFFALO, June 10, 1833–DEAR WEED: I forgot when writing my last to mention a conversation which Mr. Webster had with me about a newspaper in this State, which may in some measure affect your establishment. In the first place, he is infatuated with the notion, that you see every now and then put forth, that the great approaching political division of the whole country is to be between unionists and anti-unionists. I tried to persuade him that it could never exist, for the obvious reason that Van Buren would never commit himself against the strong side. But he seemed to think otherwise, without being able to explain why he thought so.

"Now, a plan which he suggests is that there be established at Utica a paper devoted to this question almost exclusively, and which he said could be made very strong and interesting by regular contributions from the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, which you know embraces a number of ready and powerful writers. Mr. Webster returns to Boston about the 1st of July, and I can make some arrangement with him if it shall be thought advisable.

"My standing objection to the whole of it is that it inevitably looks to Webster's being a candidate for the next Presidency, which, notwithstanding my warm attachment to the man and exalted estimate of his talents, I regard as utterly unwise and hopeless. I believe I expressed my views on this point in my last; but I wrote that so hastily that I hardly know what it contained, more than that I would not

"Contaminate our fingers with base bribes,
And sell the mighty space of our large honors
For so much trash as may be grasped thus.

But whether I gave my views or not, I can not now, for the bearer hereof is about starting. * * Very truly yours, "ALBERT H. TRACY."

"P. S. I need not remind you of the propriety of keeping Webster's suggestion a profound secret. Stow it away with the ten thousand and odd secrets which you keep so well."

Could anything be more breezy than the following:

"NEW YORK January 27, 1841.—DEAR WEED: I am doing better now. In fact, I begin to feel quite snug and comfortable, and am able to look bank cashiers full in the face. If I mind my business pretty thoroughly hereafter, I think I shall get along.

"I suppose you and Benedict, with others at Albany, thought it wrong that I went on with the *Cabin* but I wanted to print the paper a single year for my own sake. I feel that my honor and character—what there are of them—are pledged to this thing; that the Whigs will act in power as they have talked out of power; that they will honestly reform abuses, abolish useless offices, retrench exorbitant salaries, and show by their whole conduct that they are not Tories.

"As for the country press, two-thirds of it is a nuisance and a positive curse—a mere mouthpiece for demagogues, who are ravenous for spoils. This is a sad truth, but it is a truth none the less. What good have such papers as ——, ——, ——, and many more of that stamp done us! Every one of these not only does us no good politically, but is morally unsound, and tends to unfit its readers for earnest consideration of public affairs. * * I know some of the Pennsylvania politicians too well. They are more rapacious and unprincipled, if possible, than politicians in general.

"I wish Seward could begin life as Governor once more. I think with his present experience he would start just right—inquire who was most importunate; deal frankly with all men, and never give a promise or encouragement of office until he had resolved to fulfil the expectation. Yours truly, "H. GREELEY."

Here is a letter to Mr. Weed when, in 1861, during Mr. Greeley's canvass for United States Senator, it was claimed that he had the support of the President-elect:

"SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 4, 1861.—DEAR SIR: I have both your letter to myself and that to Judge Davis, in relation to a certain gentleman in your State claiming to dispense patronage in my name, and also to be authorized to use my name to advance the chances of Mr. Greeley for election to the United States Senate.

"It is very strange that such things should be said by anyone. The gentleman you mention did speak to me of Mr. Greeley in connection with the Senatorial election, and I replied in terms of kindness toward Mr. Greeley, which I really feel, but always with an expressed protest that my name must not be used in the Senatorial election in favor of or against anyone. Any other representation of me is a misrepresentation.

"As to the matter of dispensing patronage, it perhaps will surprise you to learn that I have information that you claim to have my authority to arrange that matter in New York. I do not believe you have so claimed; but still some men say. On that subject you know all I have to say to you is 'justice to all,' and I have said nothing more particular to anyone. I say this to reassure you that I have not changed my position.

"In the hope, however, that you will not use my name in the matter, I am, yours truly,

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

In the following Gov. E. D. Morgan, then in the United States Senate, refers to the Presidential candidacy of Secretary Chase:

"WASHINGTON, May 29, 1864.—DEAR MR. WEED: Mr. Chase will subside as a Presidential candidate after the nomination is made, not before.

"The administration is criticised so much by members of Congress that I say less against its mistakes than I feel, or than I otherwise would. There has been fraud enough in sending supplies in and bringing cotton out of Rebel States to destory any administration at any other time than when the Government is warring for its life.

"You will understand what I mean when I say that military officers of the Government, civil officers of the Government, and certain Rebels act in concert for profits in getting supplies into and beyond the Rebel lines, and bringing cotton out. The matter is too disgusting to write about.

"I shall have the pleasure of meeting you at Baltimore. Truly yours, "E. D. MORGAN."

Here is a wonderful letter written to Mr. Weed by Mr. Lincoln less than a month before the assassination:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON D. C., March 15, 1865.—DEAR MR. WEED: Everyone likes a compliment. Thank you for yours on my little notification speech and on the recent inaugural address.

"I expect the latter to wear as well as, perhaps better, than anything I have produced; but I believe it is not immediately popular. Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them. To deny it, however, in this case, is to deny that there is a God governing the world.

"It is a truth which I thought needed to be told, and, as whatever of humiliation there is in it falls most directly on myself, I thought others might afford for me tell it. Truly yours, "A. LINCOLN."

A WESTERN editor has spent six years writing a book entitled, "How to test glue." An easy subject to stick to; but in the preface he says, however, he knows no better remedy for coughs and colds produced by sedentary habits, than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A PAINTER made a contract to fresco the interior of a church in Michigan. The design was left to his own taste, which proved unsound, for he covered the walls with mythological and idolatrous pictures. The trustees not only refused to pay him, but demanded that he remove his work.

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Coughs."

Knocks a Cough or Cold endwise. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c. At druggists.

REV. MR. MALMSTROM, pastor of a Swedish church in Lowell, Mass., can speak eight languages—Swedish, Finnish, Dutch, German, English and three African dialects. He spent several years among the Boers and Zulus in South Africa.

THE lungs are strained and racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

THE hymn beginning "The Consecrated Cross I'd Bear" had just been sung, and in the momentary quiet that followed the perplexed youth turned to his father: "Say, pa, where do they keep the consecrated cross-eyed bear?"

DON'T trifle with throat and lung affections. Take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, who has been ill for some time at his home in Ohio, shows no signs of recovery, and there are fears that his sickness may prove more serious than was at first supposed.

PERUNA is the greatest and best remedy I ever used. James Fitzgerald, Pittsburgh.

WHEN W. H. Vanderbilt is out driving, his full outfit, including team, harness, cutter and clothing, is estimated to be worth $26,000.

Rev. W. B. Smith, Grafton, Mass. says: "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

GOOD-BYE.

We say it for an hour or for years;
We say it smiling, say it choked with tears;
We say it coldly, say it with a kiss;
And yet we have no other word than this—
Good-bye.

We have no dearer word for our heart's friend,
For him who journeys to the world's far end,
And sears our soul with going; thus we say,
As unto him who steps but o'er the way—
Good-bye.

Alike to those who love and those who hate,
We say no more in parting. At life's gate,
To him who passes out beyond Earth's sight,
We cry as to the wanderer for a night—
Good-bye.

THE SISTER REPUBLIC.

Mexico a Much Larger Country Than People Imagine—Ten Millions Population.

The Widely Separated Classes of Population—Inherited Wealth and Spiritless Poverty.

(Letter in New York Evening Post.)

Mexico is a much larger country than people imagine. Prior to her war with the United States the total area was about 1,500,000 square miles. The United States took about 760,000 square miles, leaving, in round numbers, about 740,000. On this territory there is a population of nearly or quite 10,000,000 souls; 2,500,000 of these are Indians, decendants of the aboriginal Aztecs, while the remainder of the population is composed of Spaniards, Mexicans of pure white blood, and a mixture of other races. Mexico is a republic, and is composed of twenty-seven States, one Territory, and the federal district. It has a Senate and a House of Representatives and a Constitution very simular to that of the United States. There are two Senators from each State, who are elected by districts instead of by Legislatures—as in our country—and there is one member for every 50,000 inhabitants. The chief executive is also elected by the people, and election here is conducted in pretty much the same way as it is in the States.

The Mexican people may be divided into three classes—the people of wealth, culture, and leisure, a middle class who are well-to-do shop-keepers and tradesmen, and finally, the laborers, who are usually either Aztecs or half-breeds. The first have a large amount of accumulated wealth, mostly in lands or in bullion from the rich mines, and live in luxury. The middle class have comfortable homes, and are quiet, peacable citizens. The laborers have few wants. The men wear but two garments—a white cotton shirt and white cotton trowsers. The women dress in a long skirt, with a sort of a basque of white cotton. The majority of them have neither shoes nor stockings, but in place of these wear leather sandals, strapped tightly to the foot by a thong of leather, passing between the great and second toes and then around the heel. Every Mexican household has a great number of servants in proportion to the size of the family, and how they all manage to occupy themselves is a mystery. There is one creado, whose sole business is to manufacture the tortillas; another does the marketing; a third acts as steward; another does the cooking; one washes the dishes; one keeps the house tidy; while others attend the children, wait upon the mistress, to comb her hair, and dust her dresses—which literally sweep the dirty streets whenever she walks out, the American short skirts being considered dreadfully immodest. Besides this retinue of servants there are always gardeners, hostlers, errand boys, valets and scullions. But servants in Mexico are different from those of the United States. Here they do not demand the salary of Congressmen nor insist upon "days out" and "company in," nor do they become so domineering that their employer is allowed to remain on condition that she observes sufficient politeness. Mexican *creados* consider $4 a month a large salary, and in time they get rich on it, according to their ideas of wealth. They live almost entirely upon tortillas, a thin cake made from Indian corn and baked on a hot plate, with fruit and vegetables. Meat they eat of very sparingly, but they all drink coffee and chocolate, while the national drink, the stimulant of Mexico, among the laboring classes, is pulque. This beverage is obtained from the maguey plant, which is a kind of cactus. It comes to maturity in about eight or ten years, and just before it is about to blossom it is tapped at the bottom, where there has accumulated a white liquor, which, when fresh, is sweet like honey, but by adding a little pulque to it and putting it in a hogskin bag it acquires a most horrible smell, much like limburger cheese, only worse, but has a taste like delicious fresh buttermilk. This drink is sold all over Mexico at 1 cent a glass. It takes the place of lager beer among the poorer people. From this same maguey plant is also obtained a liquor called mescalle, which resembles pure spring water in color, but which tastes exactly like good old Scotch whisky. Physicians tell me that pulque is very healthful, especially for weak digestions, as it contains pure lactic acid, and that one peculiarity about both pulque and mescalle is that although the latter contains 45 per cent. and the former 30 per cent. of pure alcohol, neither has ever been known to cause a single case of delirium tremens.

The Mexican laboring people rarely sleep in beds. They roll themselves in their *sarapas* mats, which are also obtained from the maguey plant, and sleep the sleep of the just. The clothes they wear are usually the gifts or cast-off garments of their employers. Another noticeable point is that all these poor people are invariably pious and apparently contented. Indeed, I find that the poorer they are, and the lower in the social scale, the more pious and contented they are sure to be. As a class they are more honest, obliging, and simple-minded folk. Each wears suspended around his or her neck a precious charm, blessed by the priest, which keeps away evil spirits. When annoyances arise or dangers threaten, the works: "*Bolga me Dios!*" ("Protect me, O God!") rise to their lips as naturally as sparks fly upward. With unquestioning faith and that contented poverty which aspires to no higher lot, they are sustained and comforted through laborious lives, and die in peaceful trust and resignation.

At about 9 o'clock in the morning the sun begins to shine fiercely, and it is very warm until 4 or 5 in the afternoon. In the evening the temperature grows cold, and one needs a light overcoat. Blankets are used every night. The inhabitants, as a rule, go to bed early and rise early, and consequently they are generally healthy. On rising they take a cup of coffee or chocolate, and at noon, or an hour after, they enjoy their breakfast, which is the principal meal of the day. After that meal they take a siesta, and most all business is suspended until sundown. Breakfast is an elaborate affair. While waiting for coffee, and afterward during pauses in the conversation, the gentlemen of the family, and not infrequently the ladies too, settle gracefully back in their chairs and enjoy a cigarette or two. These tiny Mexican cigareetes, rolled up in fine rice paper over cornhusks, are not much larger than straws, the husk is sweet to the taste, and they have a delicate fragrance. In Mexico everybody smokes, at all times and in all places—at the theatre, in the ball-room, everywhere in making formal calls of congratulations or condolence, or even extended visits, politeness demands an immediate and frequent exchange of cigarettes and "light"—with many courteous words, just as our ancestors were accustomed to extend the civilities of the snuff-box. Every Mexican lady is supplied with a silver-match-box and a cigarette case and holder, of more or less elegance, and the dainty fingers of many a fair young senorita are the color of bronze at the tips from holding and rolling cigarettes.

Mexico has made great strides within the last two years, and she is destined to make more progress within the next decade than she has in any previous century in her history. The advent of American capital in building railroads has caused the employment of sixty thousand native Indian population. It has also given employment to the sons of many of the families who by misfortune or revolutions have lost their property, and who have heretofore been in Mexico the discontented citizens who have led the revolutions. They find employment as engineers, surveyors, or contractors for ties and supplies of various kinds. The governing and upper classes are glad to see American capital and enterprise coming into Mexico. They are at last convinced that the United States Government has no designs upon their territory, and they all desire to open peaceful commercial relations with the States, and to have reciprocity of trade.

For the first eighty miles from the coast, along the line of the railroad from Mexico City to Pueblo, Jalapa, and Vera Cruz, can be raised cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and all the tropical fruits, while beyond Jalapa and in the San Martine valley wheat, corn, oats and all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone may be successfully cultivated. In this country two crops a year are grown, since there is never any frost except in the extreme mountain heights beyond and far above the limits of vegetation. Practically there are three climates in Mexico. In the *tierra caliente*, a strip of country from seventy-five to one hundred miles in width, we have the heat and weather of the tropics. In a second strip, say two hundred miles wide, where the lands are from 2,500 to 3,000 feet above the sea, we find the climate of the temperate zone and all its fruits, grains, and vegetables. Then there are the elevated plateaus, called *tierra frias*—"the cold lands." These climates all have a wet and a dry season, the former being called winter, the latter summer.

The City of Mexico, from which I write, is located on a table-land, sixty miles long and about forty miles wide. It is 7,500 feet above the sea and in the temperature zone; but its climate is affected by its extreme altitude. On the right bank of the Chalco canal runs a shady path, and here there is a constant passing of horsemen and people on foot—the latter nearly all Indians, those bound for a distant point distinguishable by the steady dog-trot, which they keep up all day without showing the least sign of fatigue. The Indian population of Mexico, by the way, is usually greatly underrated. When you go out into the country you realize that Mexico is, indeed, an Indian nation. Indians from the great mass of the people, and outside of the cities it doesn't seem as if more than one person in one hundred has even a tinge of European blood. Even in the cities I think it would be found that Indians are in the majority. Though class distinctions are sharply drawn in Mexico, there is no such thing as race prejudice. People of the Indian blood, whether pure or mixed, are in every way the equal of those of European extraction, socially as well as politically. This is one of the few countries were the color of a person's skin does not count in determining an estimate of his desirability as an associate. This "Chalco canal" is a wonderful stream. It grows larger as we go up, for, under the little side bridges, branch waterways lead with strong current across the country. Boats glide upon the limpid stream, bringing freights from the haciendas and neighboring towns. The branch canal affords irrigation for extensive lands during the dry season. So accustomed are we in the north to think of the sea as the destination of all great rivers, that it seems odd to us that all this volume of water is not to keep on until it joins the ocean, but that it flows into Lake Texcoco, a few miles away, were it spreads over an immense level and rapidly evaporates.

At Santa Anita, a quaint spot, are the famous *chinampas*, or floating gardens, which are rectangular patches of richly cultivated ground, separated by ditches and bordered by young poplar trees. Perhaps they may have floated once—legend says they did—but they certainly appear stationary enough now.

The other day I met a New York gentleman who has spent several years in Mexico, and upon asking him if he thought it was safe for Americans to invest money in Mexico, he replied: "Certainly. It is just as safe there as any place west of the Mississippi river—at least any Territory. The climate here is far superior to that of California, and crops can be raised the year through. Some cotton and other mills have been erected already down here, although the manufacturing interests are still in a backward state, and the mineral resources of the country are absolutely inexhaustible."

"The Government," he continued, "owns a great deal of land, and farms of extraordinary size—say 260,000 acres or more—are owned by private persons. But they are always glad to sell, for it is better to have one thousand small farms than one immense one. The price of land is from twenty dollars to cents an acre—it depends upon the location. As good land as any you can find along the Union Pacific railroad can be bought in Mexico for twenty-five cents an acre, and it is free from taxation, too, which is a big item."

"What are the drawbacks of the country?" I asked.

"I can tell you in a few words. Unfortunately the masses are very ignorant and the Spaniards lack energy or 'snap.' There is no modern machinery. I have seen one thousand men and boys at work in a field harvesting with sickles, and they cut the grain in the old fashioned way. A mowing machine would paralyze them. They have no idea of the advantages of associated capital. There are few companies and still fewer business firms in Mexico; every man works on his own account. They have the money, but they don't know how to use it. With American energy and capital to wake them up and teach them a thing or two, there will be a wonderful change."

I can better illustrate the Mexican character by telling a little story, which is vouched for by a well-known Mexican railroad builder, with which I will close this letter:

A railroad was building in Chihuahua, and the contractor advertised for a large number of railroad ties. A Mexican answered the advertisement in person.

"How many can you supply?" asked the contractor.

"Excellenza can have so many as he wisb," with an expressive shrug of the shoulders.

"Well, if we should want five hundred, what would they cost us?"

After much figuring the Mexican replied that he could furnish them at 50 cents, American money, each.

"And suppose we should want 5,000 of them!" said the official.

"*Bolga me Dios!*" cried the astonished native; "that is a very immense number." And he figured, and concluded he would have to charge 60 cents each.

"Well, sir, we want at least 500,000 ties," said the contractor, while a look of surprise and astonishment overspread the Mexican's face, and after more pantomimic calculations the native solemnly announced that for "such an immense order, such an of unheard-quantity, he would have to charge at least $2 apiece for the ties!"

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

An Old Soldier on Desertions and the System That Causes Them.

(Letter in New York Herald.)

Our little army, the greater part of which is always "in the field" in the vast West, is called upon, besides much hard marching and often hard fighting, to do much hard work or manual labor, and also much menial service. These last two features nearly destroyed all soldierly feeling and *esprit de corps*, rendering the men sullen and discontented. In many of the forts of the West, where household help is scarce, the enlisted soldier is often called upon to do all sorts of unpaid chores in the families of married officers which in civil life he most likely would scorn to do for pay.

Again, a soldier is called upon to do too much hard manual labor. He must be, or is made to be, also a carpenter, machinist, wagonmaker, axeman, etc. Hundreds of so called "forts," consisting of officers' and soldiers' quarters, quartermaster and commissary storehouses, stables, and guardhouses, have been built by soldiers, some of whom received a few cents "extra pay" daily, while the majority were detailed as "fatigue parties," without more than their scant soldier pay. Then there have been built thousands of miles of roads through the wilderness, and bridges as well, by our pioneer soldiery, who are often sadly overtaxed. The writer remembers a striking instance of this kind.

HOW SOLDIERS WERE PUNISHED.

The commanding officer of a company stationed in Florida was ordered with the greater part of his company to build a bridge over Hillsboro' river, some distance from Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay. The bridge was built in due time, and the work was so well done that the captain received great praise from General Twiggs, then commanding at Fort Brooke. But while the work was progressing the officer, in his anxiety to complete the bridge as quickly as possible, though there was no reason for it, strategical or otherwise, worked the men very hard, and one Saturday night ordered the Sergeant—a good carpenter and builder, and to whom the chief credit of the work really belonged—to go to work with his men the next morning (Sunday) as usual. Sunday morning the camp was quiet, the men refusing to turn out to work, whereupon the officer prepared ropes, and then made his cook, an enlisted man, tie every man, non-commissioned officers and all, from the Sergeant down, to a big pine tree, in the usual fashion. There the men were left all day, under a tropical sun and the prey of swarms of mosquitoes. Toward evening an artillery officer superior in rank to the other officer came to the camp on his way to Tampa, and, shocked beyond measure at the cruelty inflicted upon the men, advised the immediate release of the sufferers, as it might have serious consequences for his brother officer if reported. The men were accordingly taken down, but for several days could do but little work. They had no arms, having left their guns at headquarters. Only for this circumstance few of the men would have failed to desert, and, most likely, after taking vengeance upon their cruel tormentor.

Who would say that in this instance—and full names and dates could be given—the cruel and illegal treatment by the officer, together with the severest toil demanded gratuitously of the enlisted men, did not furnish the strongest palliation, if not justification, for desertion? But desertion in those days in Florida (1850) meant either starvation in the wilderness, death from wild beasts, roving Indians and negro outlaws, or recapture by the mean whites—crackers—and a return to punishment and servitude. But when the regiment returned some months afterward across the Gulf, numerous desertions all the way from New Orleans to Fort Leavenworth occurred daily.

A YOUNG SOLDIER'S FATE.

One more instance out of hundreds the writer witnessed of arbitrary and illegal punishments inflicted by officers and even non-commissioned officers. In one of the companies of the Seventh Infantry there was a young Scotchman, good looking, neat, intelligent and every inch a soldier, and well liked in spite of a rather reserved and haughty deportment. In the dreary solitudes of the "Land of Flowers," in the monotonous pine woods and dark hummocks, far from civilization, without papers or books, nothing but the dull routine of military duty and hard labor to uphold a young man's better self, he took to the excitement of the bottle and spent all his pay in smuggled whisky, a stuff that in a short time told on him fearfully. After being punished a few times by court martial, by forfeiture of pay and confinement in the guard tent his Captain took it into his own hands to cure him of his appetite. He had him tied up, when intoxicated, to a big pine tree, and if he used abusive language—which he was sure to do in that condition—had him gagged with a bayonot besides. Being thus strung up by hands and feet, a bayonet between the teeth and held in place by a rope tied at the back of the neck, was a punishment rivalling in cruelty the gentle persuasions of the torture chambers of the Dark Ages. Repeated relapses of the soldier caused repeated and lengthened inflictions of the same punishment, which often extended for days. The man finally became utterly reckless and threatened the officer's life. The latter had him strung up again and kept him strung up, except when taking his meals or to satisfy the calls of nature. Thirty days he hung upon the tree, until the company was ordered to the coast preparatory to embarking for New Orleans. The soldier had become bloated, his color livid and ultimately dark. He was taken to the hospital at Fort Chockanickla, some miles distant from the camp, but news of his death reached his old comrades before they left the coast.

The writer once witnessed two cases of "running the gantlet;" but, as the punishment was inflicted by the company upon two thieves who had robbed their own comrades, not much pity was felt for them, though the ordeal was terrible and the men were badly cut up.

A soldier expects to meet hardships and danger, but only those properly belonging to his profession. When a man adopts the profession of arms he, in addition to the risk of ordinary vicissitudes, offers his health and life at the instant demand of the service. To make a common laborer or a menial of him kills the soldier in him, and then he will take a French furlough at the first opportunity, and the better the soldier the more certain is he to do so, unless restrained by a sense of the obligation imposed by his oath. And how many are so restrained?

Many an execution has the writer witnessed, by sentence of courts martial on men with their hands tied around the apex of a stack of arms, stripped to the waist and scourged till the quivering flesh hung in shreds, and the blackened and bloody body of the victim of a draconic code presented a sickening spectacle—all for the crime of desertion. Happily this punishment has long since been expunged from the statues of this country, nor will the people for a moment entertain the recent recommendation of the officer, sometimes called the Havelock of our army, to brand deserters. Such a law would never be permitted to disgrace our statute book, whether the torture be inflicted with the hot iron or the needle and ink. Such punishments have long since been relegated to the ages past by every enlightened nation and General O. O. Howard was the last officer in the army one would have expected such a suggestion to come from.

NO REMEDY FOR THE EVIL.

The question now arises. Can the evil of the wholesale desertion, as it now afflicts the interests of our regular army, be remedied to any appreciable extent? The conclusion the writer reluctantly comes to is that it cannot, not so long as not an atom of patriotism or pride in the profession of the soldier is among the motives to become one; not so long as the army is the *dernier resort* of a man to escape from hunger, cold and nakedness, or perhaps the prison, and other material with rare exceptions never enters the army. What young man of good standing and fair education, be he business man or mechanic, would dare go before his father and mother and ask their consent to join the regular army as an enlisted man and forever close behind him the comforts of home, the society of friends, the prospect of a happy family life and an honorable career among his fellow men? America will never have a standing army drafted from the people as in Europe. It will never need one. Hence its regular army will always be drawn from and composed of the same material as it is now and always has been, and until the army itself is abolished. When that will take place is in the far future, certainly not until the "Indian question' is settled to the extent that the remnants of that race have become fully absorbed in the great body of the people; not until our militia system and State military schools have been so perfected and made efficient as to answer an instant requirement to preserve the peace within or repel the foe from without.

A Typical New York Fog.

Thompsonville, Washington County, November 24th, 1883.

MR. CHAS. SCHWARM:

Dear Sir—I tried a package of your Powder for one of my fresh cows that lost her milk, and after giving it a few days she was entirely cured and giving lots of milk. One of my neighbors, Mr. Guinn, cured one of his cows of the same complaint, about the same time. I have cured hogs with the Powders when I thought they were ready to die. For horses it has no equal. I cheerfully recommend it to farmers and stock raisers as the best Powder ever put up.

Respectfully Yours,
tf. THOMAS TOWNER.

MR. MILN, once preacher and now actor, has in hand a new play written for him. The play is entitled "Napoleon I.," and Miln is to be Napoleon. He wants to go to Paris at the end of the present season to get into French ways.

Officeholders.

The office held by the Kidneys is one of importance. They act as nature's sluiceway to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities both those that are taken into the stomach and those that are formed in the blood. Any clogging or inaction of these organs is therefore important. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kidneys in good working order, strengthening them and inducing healthy action. If you would get well and keep well, take Kidney-Wort.

A KANSAS City butcher stood close to a door with a long, sharp knife in his hand. The door was just then violently opened, and the blade was driven into his body. The wound thus inflicted would not have proved fatal; but the pain was great, and the man crazily stabbed himself to death

---

The Doctor's Endorsement.

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, O., sends the subjoined professional endorsement: "I have prescribed DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS in a great number of cases, and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed consumption—cold night sweats, hectic fever, harassing cough, etc. He commenced immediately to get better and was soon restored to his usual health. I have also found DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds that I have ever used.'

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COL. JOHN STEVENS, the agricultural editor of the *Minnesota Tribune*, settled in Minneapolis twenty-eight years ago, and was the first actual settler there. The city's population is now estimated at 100,000.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases.

THE charge against a California Judge is of frivolity, and the specification is that he puts his hair in papers every night, woman fashion, to make it curl when he is on the bench next day.

Mr. Samuel H. Ponder, Sheriff of Washington county, Tenn., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters entirely cured me of severe dyspepsia."

THERE is a story in London that the Prince of Wales has financially interested himself in three race horses and that he intends to run them next season "for all they are worth."

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. nov28-wsa W

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Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified. For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
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For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
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Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

Scarlet Fever Cured.

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A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it.—J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

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Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.
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ON MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MORRISON'S horizontal tariff reduction bill meets with much favor from the New York *Herald*, while the Republican *Times* is quite enthusiastic in praise of it, and insists it should receive the support of the conservative Republicans in Congress. This is the way the leading Republican paper of the Union regards it:

It does not receive the support of the Democrats as a party, nor reflect their views, or policy, or tendencies. It is bitterly opposed by a powerful faction in the party, and cannot now be claimed as a Democratic measure. It does represent substantially the views of a large part, if not of the great majority, of the Republican party. It starts from the Morrill tariff. It stops short of the avowed intention of the last Republican Congress. It is purposely framed to meet the position to which the Republicans are committed. * * * The Morrison bill is not free trade, and opposition to it is not, in any decent sense, the support of protection. The bill is, in effect, a moderate and conservative attempt to deal with the actual and pressing needs of the business of the country. By treating it fairly and intelligently the Republicans can serve the country with no harm to their own party and no decided advantage to their opponents. By blind adherence to the tariff as it is, exorbitant and oppressive, partial and unjust, they can do themselves great injury and greatly help their opponents.

This is the view taken of the Morrison bill by a number of representative Republican journals of free trade proclivities. The N. Y. *Herald* says:

In thus adopting to a certain extent the position of the Tariff Commision Mr. Morrison has in a degree already disarmed criticism. At all events, his method is simple and easily applied. The present tariff is too high. This is even admitted by manufacturers, as our recent interviews proved. Yet it must be recognized that by a misuse of the taxing power the Government has created an artificial industrial system, and that however desirable it may be to get rid of the fictitious support given to it by the tariff, this result must be accomplished gradually unless disastrous panics are to be created. The merit of Mr. Morrison's bill is that it recognizes this and is intended to be only the first step towards a more liberal commercial policy.

This may be all very true, but the practical objection to Mr. MORRISON'S bill is that there is no prospect of its becoming a law, and therefore the agitation it produces, with the consequent injurious effects on business will be without recompense: unless the advantages such needless agitation guarantee the Republican party may be counted a recompense. Another objection is that the present tariff law has not been in operation long enough to afford a clear indication of its workings, and in what respects it should be amended. The Morrison bill is something of a groping in the dark—agitation for the sake of agitation—a needless threat and disturbance of business and labor.

The careful New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* has his say on the political aspects of the bill, and writes:

Cautious Democrats, like Mr. Tilden, Mayor Edson, and John Kelly, who are accustomed to look ahead, are afraid Mr. Morrison is undertaking difficult, if not disastrous, navigation with such a tariff bill as that which he has presented to the House to-day. The reason is, that if he had simply recommended a uniform or horizontal reductisn all along the line (as was at first proposed), the various commercial and manufacturing interests would have remained, as regards duties on imports, relatively as before; but now that he proposes to specially cut down the tariff on pig iron, metals, sugar, cotton, cotton goods, and wool and woolens, the apprehension is that it will alarm Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New England, and draw the lines sharply as between Free Traders and Protectionists, thus precipitating a prolonged agitation which will run into the Presidential election, and meanwhile keep the business of the country unsettled. Besides, great doubt is expressed whether such a bill, if engineered through the House, can go through the Senate or receive the signature of the President. To antagonize the wool interests of Ohio at a time when the Republicans are straining every nerve to capture the State in October is looked upon by the same class of prudent Democrats as a bad political blunder, but, as there is now no alternative but to go ahead and make the best of it, the hope is expressed that the party in Congress will so amend the bill as not to needlessly excite the opposition of the particular States whose industries will be most directly affected by legislation of this character. Unless this policy is adopted, they say, the party will go into the Presidential campaign not on the aggressive but on the defensive.

CAMERON, MITCHELL AND QUAY.

Senator MITCHELL notifies the people of Pennsylvania of his continued existence in the flesh, by an interview in the Philadelphia *Times*. The Senator is disgruntled and out of humor with everybody. He holds no political intercourse with Senator CAMERON, but believes he feels "bitter" towards the Independent Republicans, which is not unlikely. The Senator concedes the Independent element is drifting along, indifferent to machine plans to control the Republican organization, and will be practically unrepresented in the coming State Convention. The Senator does not altogether credit that there was a dicker between the Independents and CAMERON leaders, by which JOHN STEWART, in consideration of his success in defeating apportionment and on the stump last year, is to succeed Mr. CAMERON in the Senate, but he does say there was an "understanding." We quote the precious confession:

Senator Mitchell—There seems to be an understanding of some sort between Stewart, Lee and others, of the Independent wing, and the leaders of the Stalwart faction, but whatever it may be there is little probability that a dicker such as you mention can have been arrived at. What it really is the uninitiated are not supposed to know.

We think it very likely STEWART was bought over by the promise of the Senatorship. And also that he will be cheated.

The idea has penetrated the brain of our astute Senator, that no matter whether CAMERON is here or in Japan, the Machine grinds out its regulation politics. Mr. MITCHELL is not recognized in the distribution of the spoils. The amiable and soft-voiced Colonel QUAY so full of pretty sentiment, the Senator is not able to understand, and voices his complaint in this way:

Interviewer—The Cameron dynasty is continued, no doubt?"

Senator Mitchell—"Certainly. It can make little matter to Senator Cameron whether he be here in person or not as long as the thing is so arrainged that it moves as he desires or as he directs. Some of these people will never learn, it seems. Mr. Quay, for instance. What interest has he, more than any other citizen, in affairs of state? Yet he comes here and disposes of this or that at his liking, perpetuating the very system his State overthrew. With Mr. Arthur these people are every day making themselves felt. As an instance, I have again and again urged the reappointment of two Philadelphia officials, in accordance, as I understand it, with local demand and the merit of the officers. But there is hesitancy and vacillation about appointing them, and the old influences are at work in the face of public demands."

It is sad Colonel QUAY will not learn anything, and will not even accept Senator MITCHELL as his guide, philosopher and boss. We guess the facts are that Colonel QUAY, without a commission, is a good deal more of a Senator at the White House and in the executive departments than Mr. MITCHELL.

THE well lubricated machinery of the Republican City Ring, in convention Tuesday nominated "ANDY" FULTON for Mayor by acclamation. RALPH RICHARDSON and the talented Colone KILGORE joined in the hallelujahs. Not a word of protest was heard. This we conceive to be one of the most remarkable instances of successful wire-pulling in the crooked history of our city politics. Mr. FULTON is objectionable to probably four-fifths of the intelligent or property-holding Republicans of the city. It is amazing to hear the contemptuous and frank manner with which his pretensions to the office are spoken of by prominent Republicans. Yet he gets a unanimous nomination. The Republican journals were very free in their criticisms and exaggerations of the disorder in and about the Democratic Convention the other day, but we submit the spirited and prolonged contest in that body was ten fold stronger evidence of political morality and independence than the well-oiled and slavish working of the Republican machine, where there was not the courage of a single dissent. If we were to say this was out of respect to the eminent qualifications of Mr. FULTON we would be laughed at by the street gamins. Occasionally, as in the case of Mr. MORROW, men are so popular by virtue of recognized capacity and fitness for office they command a unanimous nomination. No one will claim Mr. FULTON'S nomination rested on any such basis. It was the product of two years' industrious pipe-laying with "the boys" who contract for the primaries.

THE effort of Mr. S. S. Cox to secure the repeal of the "ironclad" oath will not be wholly successful, owing to the discovery after it passed the House that it would render eligible to hold office (in the army) persons who served in the Confederate army.—*Cleveland Leader.*

In case of foreign war we don't think there would be objection to the country availing itself of the skill and courage of the ex-Confederates. Why not in these piping times of peace? As General GRANT, HAYES and the Republican party have appointed or welcomed ex-Confederates to Cabinet places, foreign missions, to seats in the Federal judiciary, to both Houses of Congress, and the Governorship of States and Territories, why deprive them of the glorious privilege of fighting Indians or leading the german in Washington society, as army officers. As two ex-Confederate Senators now give the Republican party its majority in the United States Senate, cannot the country survive the appointment of some boyish Confederate soldier to a lieutenancy in the army? We don't see the danger.

"She Wore a Wreath of Roses."

She had the jumping tooth-ache
The night when first we met;
Her face was marked with anguish,
Her eyes with tears were wet.

I told her PERRY DAVIS'S
PAIN KILLER was the thing
To cure the jumping tooth-ache,
And take away its sting.

Next evening, when I saw her,
I asked her, "Did you get
That bottle of PAIN KILLER?"
Said she: "All right—you bet!"

34 FEET.

Continued From First Page.

street are flooded to the depth of six and eight feet. At School street the water pushes out its limit again till it is stopped by the steep cliffs of Monument Hill. The P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. embankment from Marion avenue to Federal street limits the breadth of the river there. For six squares deep, and from School street to Federal street the water rises to the height of the second and third stories, and some of the smaller houses are completely submerged. On Federal street the water line lies between the railroad and Lacock street. East of that the West Penn railroad embankment checks the water's spread. Between Sandusky and Anderson streets the water is six feet deep at the embankment. Along that portion of the road neighboring houses have been connected with the road by plank bridges thrown from the second-story window. The water touches the ceilings of the first floor of these houses. People may be seen lifting the water for cooking purposes into their second-story windows by means of buckets at the end of a line, and in that portion can the misery arising from the crowded condition of the houses and the high water be most plainly seen. The large furniture factory is covered almost to the second floor. At the Railroad bridge just the top of a lamp post indicates where the street is, and the depth of the flood. From there eastward the same picture of half submerged houses, streets crowded with boats, and down between the house can be seen a narrow strip of the river sweeping its burden of ice onward.

Kopp & Voegtley's large saw mill is almost entirely covered, and has been lifted considerably out of its position. The Globe and Eagle varnish works are indicated by the tops of their smoke stacks, by floating tanks and a heavy coating of oil on the water. The Globe Company fixes their loss in stock alone at $10,000. The loss to the Eagle Company is not so great.

At the Water Works a strange sight was to be seen. The water covered the floor of the engine room to the depth of six inches. As the huge crank and fly wheel slowly revolved hundreds of gallons of water were thrown out of the fly wheel pit as the crank in the wheel came up. The pumps were buried under twenty feet of water, and the only indication of the heavy machinery at work down below was the surging and boiling of the water at the surface of the pit. In the boiler room the water was within three inches of the grate bars at ten o'clock last night. The firemen had heaped up the fuel to a height of eight feet, and there, perched on top of the heap, surrounded by six feet of water, they supplied the furnaces.

The new Herr's Island bridge, but recent ly erected by the city at a cost of over $16,000, was the center of great attraction. The river at four o'clock was level with the floor. The ice and drift filled the narrow channel from shore to shore, and was running with tremendous force. For three hours, to the surprise of all, it stood the terrible trial. A heavy barge bearing a derrick crashed against it with all the force of the current, and a huge ice gorge, but it did not yield. The barge lodged there and materially narrowed the channel. Just as preparations were being made to blow the barge up with dynamite the north end of the bridge broke from the heavy anchorage, swung down the stream and a moment later the bridge sunk from sight.

Shortly before it gave way a rabbit was seen riding down the turbid stream on a cake of ice. As it neared the churning crashing maelstrom bunny saw his danger. With all his power he sprang from cake to cake, from log to log. The crowd watched the little gray beauty striving for his life. Though every muscle was strained to its utmost he gained not an inch. Exhausted, he paused for a moment, and in that moment was swept into the hell that raged around him. A loud cheer broke from the crowd the next second, for there, with ears erect, and gracefully poised on a cake of ice, bunny went sailing on down the river.

Last night was a night of darkness. Not a cubic foot of gas was burned in the city except at the Western Penitentiary. That building is supplied by its own works. Federal and Ohio streets, Beaver avenue and Spring Garden avenue were in almost utter darkness. A few dismal rays from an oil lamp in a store window here and there made the darkness the more intense. People on the streets carried lamps. The appearance of the city was so unusual that one could not but feel that some great calamity had befallen it. The quiet back streets and alleys were places to be avoided, as it was just as easy to walk through an unknown coal coal mine without lamp or torch as tread the streets of Allegheny.

The engine houses and City Hall were made less dark by a few tallow candles and gasoline lamps. This crowd of miserable and bedraggled people gathered at City Hall for shelter, gave that place an air of unutterable sadness, which seemed to extend thence over the whole of the dark and flooded city.

Late last evening a report reached the city that the people of Brunot's Island had been driven from their homes by the flood. They have not been as fortunate as the people of Herr's Island in escaping to the main land. The report said that the men, women and children had taken refuge in the trees, and that their screams for help could be heard all over Woods Run. Two boats lying at the wharf there could not reach the Island on account of the current, and the people were perishing from cold and exhaustion. It was found that of the five families living on the island all were in a desperate strait. The island was completely covered, and all the inhabitants were driven to the upper stories and roofs of their houses. The steamboats James Brown and Phœnix, after a long struggle, rescued the people by going over to the Island from the back river.

It was reported at an early hour this morning that the Little Junction and Herr's Island bridge s have been washed away by the flood. The Sharpsburg bridge is several feet under water.

THE FLOODED MILLS.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS HAVE SUFFERED.

The mills, workshops and factories of all kinds situated on the banks of both rivers on the flood line are submerged. On the Allegheny Carnegie Bros. Union mills, the Black Diamond steel works, Shoenberger's mills, nail factories and furnace, Zug's mill, the Crescent steel works, Hussey, Binns & Co., the Crucible works, Hussey, Howe & Co., the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, the Star Fire Brick works, Armstrong's Cork factory, in fact every mill and workshop that lines that river had to close down yesterday morning and thousands of men were thrown idle. Some were kept about the mills to save property. The most serious damage will in all probability be suffered by Shoenberger & Co. The warehouse of this firm, in which was stored many tons of finished iron and nails, packed ready for shipment, is deluged. The blast furnace of Shoenberger, Speer & Co., above Fifteenth street, which has been banked for the past week on account of a strike, is in danger of being blown up by the water reaching the heated portions of the furnace. All the mills and factories along the Monongahela out Second avenue were entirely submerged. Business was suspended on Tuesday evening. The water was then high enough to drown out the fires. Yesterday morning the mills were several feet deep in water, but last night they stood in water to the roofs. Huge cakes of ice, lumber and drift floated into the second story windows. The Keystone Rolling mill has four feet of water on the floor of the works, while the Copper Works, Crescent Steel Works, Soho Iron Works and other establishments are literally drowned out. The coke works of Robison & Co., were enveloped yesterday morning in a bank of steam, the water having reached the fires in the ovens and destroyed the charges in process of coking. At the Soho planing mills, above the ovens, considerable loss was sustained by the floating off of lumber, and the destruction of finished stock which was stored on the ground floor of the mill. Moorhead & Co., were trying to raise some of their most valuable machinery above the water by means of pulleys. When one of the managers was asked what their loss would be, he said he could form no idea.

At the Oliver Wire Mill on the South Side considerable damage was done by the water covering the machinery and annealing pits. On Birmingham street and Chestnut alley about twenty-five houses are filled almost to the second story. Considerable lumber was carried away from the South Side Planing Mill yards. About 11 o'clock three cars of lime belonging to the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company caught fire, and as it was feared that the flames would communicate to the mill, a still alarm was sent into the Mechanics Hose Company, which responded but could not get a line of hose to the cars as they were in eight feet of water. The fire was extinguished by a small hose manned by several men in a skiff. The cars and their contents were entirely destroyed.

Finch's distillery and warehouse is under water and the damage cannot be estimated. The houses on Chestnut street from Third to First avenue are filled with water to the first floor. A number of people are living in the second story of their houses and using a skiff to get to and from land. The horses in the Transfer Company's stables were remanded to a place of safety early this morning. The fire in the furnace at Watterson & Co.'s stained glass works on First street was extinguished at noon. Although there is ten feet of water in Atterbury & Co.'s glass factory work is still progressing. The damage to the stock will not be heavy. At Able, Smith & Co.'s window glass factory the water is two feet deep in the furnaces. Kim's Row was also inundated. About $3,000 worth of lumber was swept away from Murphy & Diebold's lumber yard above the Smithfield street bridge. The water is about fifteen feet below the flooring of the bridge, showing that the old structure would have undoubtedly been swept away.

The water extinguished the fires in two of the Siemens furnaces of McKee Bros., causing a direct loss of from $4,000 to $6,000, and a consequential damage of three week's delay. This is true of many other mills. The fact is the magnitude of the flood is so great that comparatively little in the way of satisfactory details as to the extent of damage to manufactories can be secured.

THE DRAMATIC FEATURES.

THE COMEDY ELEMENT OF THE WATERY INVASION—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

To relate all that came under the reportorial eye in the way of scenes and incidents would require more time and room than is now at command. Martin O'Toole, brother of Officer O'Toole, was an active worker and rendered valuable assistance to those in the First ward who were unable to do the necessary work alone. In his zeal to get a feather-bed out of one of the rooms he rolled a baby up in it and was a hundred yards away from the house before his attention was attracted by its smothered cries. From another house he took a bundle of bed clothing and a sauce-pan. When he had placed them where they would be safe the owner soundly berated him because he had allowed the bottom of the pan to come in contact with something. An Irishman dropped a frying-pan and dove after it for full ten minutes before he recovered the treasure, and was tongue-lashed by his wife for his carelessness. A dog took a notion to indulge in a swim, which so alarmed his master that he partially undressed, with the intention of swimming after the animal, when some one suggested that he first whistle. He adopted the suggestion and the dog responded to the call.

Nearly all the dwelling houses on the lower side of Second avenue at Soho are partially under water, and many families who in the morning had moved their household goods to the upper stories were in the afternoon taking them out of the upper windows. One poor woman, with a child in her arms, was crying piteously from the second story window of a frame house to take her out before the house and all was swept away. The water was then a considerable distance up the side of her dwelling.

A very amusing incident occurred yesterday afternoon on Seventh street, between Penn avenue and Duquesne way. Two men, standing to their waists in water, were fighting viciously for possession of a skiff. Finally one hit the other in the face and knocked him clean under water. At once overcome by a fear that the man might drown, the striker grabbed the strikee and pulled him to the surface. When the latter had spouted the water out of his mouth and cleared his eyes and ears, they compromised their differences, and getting into the skiff rowed away together.

THE CURIOUS CROWDS.

As the water gradually increased upon the streets, it drove back, inch by inch, thousands of spectators, who filled every available space where the faintest glimpse might be caught of the turbulent tide. The streets in many parts of the city being navigable, small boats proved a source of constant attration to the populace, and boats intended solely for the accommodation of those actually in need of them were monopolized almost exclusively by persons wishing to enjoy the once-in-a-life-time chance of a boat ride over the car tracks.

Never since the riots has there been such a stagnation of business in this city. Workingmen forsook their trade in order to stand and gaze at the ravages of the flood.

The stilliness of the mighty rivers as they slowly increased their area, and drove every animate object out of its course, created a silent panic among the beholders, and seemed to charm them where they stood, until brought to consciousness by finding themselves surrounded by the rising water.

SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS.

The reception room at City Hall was a curious spectacle last night. It was filled with men, women and children who had been driven out of their houses at the Point. All were furnished food from a neighboring restaurant at the Mayor's expense. There were at least a dozen families in the party, and none had saved any household goods. The children ranged from four months to twelve years of age. They enjoyed themselves at playing games in the Council chambers and using the roller chairs as velocipedes. The sufferers were furnished with blankets by the Mayor. A number of other families were quartered at the Froshinn, Lafayette and Moran's halls and in other parts of the city. The Mayor has notified all station house Captains to give the homeless shelter and food at his expense.

UP THE ALLEGHENY.

AT OIL CITY.

NOT SO HIGH AS LAST YEAR—RAILROADS GREATLY INCONVENIENCED.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

OIL CITY, February 6.—*10:30 P. M.*—Rain commenced falling after midnight last night and continued until this afternoon. Since noon the water has fallen a foot. The railroads are greatly inconvenienced by water-covered tracks and land slides. The flood has not approached within five feet of last year's high water. It has commenced raining again this evening.

UP THE YOUGH.

AT CONNELLSVILLE.

THE BIGGEST RIVER IN TEN YEARS—THE WATERS RECEDING AND NO FURTHER DANGER FEARED.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., February 6.—Not for ten years has the Youghiogheny reached such a stage as it did at an early hour this morning, when the yellow foam-flecked waters swept by Water street, within two feet of its level. Cellars were flooded and some damage is reported. The water began to fall about six o'clock and has slowly receded ever since. To-night it is six feet lower than it was this morning and all danger from the flood is believed to be at an end. The village of Yowlerville, submerged last Thursday when the ice went out, was again inundated, but the gradual rising of the waters enabled the inhabitants to retreat in good time and in good order, so that no loss of life or damage to household effects were sustained. The ferry house at Layton was swept away and several buildings at Jacob's creek joined in the downward journey. On the Baltimore and Ohio road, between here and Pittsburgh, numerous land slides have conspired all day to delay trains more or less, but the tracks are in good shape to-night, and no further trouble is anticipated. A big slide occurred at Broadford this forenoon, but a force of one hundred men were put to work at once, and trains succeeded in getting by this forenoon. The same trouble was experienced on the Fayette county branch, but the east end, from here to Cumberland, is all right, and no trouble is anticipated. The railroad was badly flooded, and trains were not running to-day. The Southwest, running across the country, experienced no trouble. The Baltimore and Ohio engine house at this place was struck by a land slide to-day, and the side next to the hill crushed in, necessitating the immediate removal of the locomotives.

DOWN THE OHIO.

AT STEUBENVILLE.

LOWER PART OF THE CITY SUBMERGED—TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

STEUBENVILLE, O., February 6—*9:30 P. M.*—The river at this point at 7 o'clock is 44 feet and rising at the rate of 8 inches an hour; all the lower portion of the city is submerged. Some house are entirely covered. A large number of families had to be rescued in skiffs. The lower floors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, standing 42 feet above low water mark, are covered. All towns between here and Bellaire are under water. Six feet of water covers the Cleveland and Pittsburgh track at this point. Both passenger and freight depots are overflown. All creeks in this locality have overflown their banks. Bottom lands in the country presents one wild waste of waters. The Panhandle railroad was compelled to suspend operations west of Mingo Junction.

THE GREATEST EVER KNOWN.

10:30 P. M.—At seven P. M. the river is 44 feet and rising. The flood is the greatest ever known. The city lies high and local damage is not material. All trains are delayed six to ten hours on the Panhandle by a wash near Mingo, four miles west of here. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky roads ceased running. The city water works are submerged and the supply is stopped. The Panhandle road is using a large force of additional hands to repair their track.

AT CINCINNATI.

NEARLY SIXTY-TWO FEET AND RISING—RAILWAY TRAVEL GREATLY IMPEDED.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—The weather is becoming cooler but no decided change yet. A light drizzle rain has been falling part of the day and to-night. Wind is from the northeast. The river continues to raise slowly, standing 61 feet 10 inches at 10 o'clock, a rise of half an inch in the last hour. Contrary to expectation the gas is burning to-night and there is hope that the supply may not be cut off at all. This, however, depends on the future rise being very slight. There has been much speculation to-day over what is to come and opinions vary. The most hopeful say it cannot be more than a foot more of water, while others say the extraordinary water at Pittsburgh and Wheeling, coupled with the fact that the tributaries in Ohio and Kentucky, both above and below, are nearly all rising, must make a continual rise here for several days, in which case it will exceed the flood of last year. The submerged territory is now practically as great as last year. In the city proper water is within two hundred feet of the limit on streets last year, the only difference being a few feet of depth.

Midnight—River 61 feet 10¾ inches, a rise of a quarter of an inch in the last hour. Instead of the cold wave coming as predicted the weather is milder than during the day, and a prospect for more rain.

2 A. M.—River 62 feet, a rise of an inch and a quarter since midnight, and it now lacks 1 foot 7 inches of the flood of 1847, and 2 feet three inches of the flood of 1832, and four feet four inches of the flood of last year. The weather is cloudy and growing warmer.

AT WHEELING.

OVER FIFTY-ONE FEET AND RISING—ESTIMATED LOSS OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 7—The river is 51 feet and rising slowly. The steamers Belle Prince and Princess have been busily engaged in bringing people from the island. There is more damage to property than ever experienced here before. The Fair ground is a total wreck, and three houses came down from above. The weather is cloudy and cool. The water is still rising, and vastly larger areas are submerged than in 1832. Houses, barnes, bridges, straw and hay stacks have been floating past all day. The Wheeling Cheese Company's storage house here losses about $50,000 by water in the cellars. Merchants on Main, Water and Market streets also lose heavy in perishable goods now under water. Several houses floated off on the Island and the south side. It is impossible to estimate losses, but they will aggregate over a million dollars. The water has reached the lime pits of the Bellaire, Ohio, Goblet Works, the La Belle Glass Company at Bridgeport, O., and the Elson Glass Works at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. The slaking lime started flames, but in all cases the damage was slight. No loss of life has resulted here but the fatality of the removal of sick persons from exposed houses will be great. The Western Union Telegraph Company's office is only reached by boats. The Baltimore and Ohio's wires are all down. Telephone communication with all suburbs is cut off. The water and gas works gave out to-day, and to-night the city is in darkness and at the mercy of fire if one should start. The streets of half the city are navigable only in boats, and all sorts of improvised craft are plying as ferries. Many people are still exposed on the island, not a spot of which remains above water. The work of removing them goes bravely on by skiffs and steamboats. A relief meeting was held this afternoon and $2,700 raised in half an hour and committees appointed to look after the destitute.

AT LOUISVILLE.

THE GAUGE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK REGISTERED NEALY FORTY FEET AND GOING UP.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—At eleven o'clock to-night the river is still rising half an inch an hour, and the canal gauge shows 39 feet 4 inches of water. The weather has turned colder since noon and stopped raining till night, when it began to drizzle. Every one seems hopeful the flood will not be so bad as in 1883. At four o'clock water began coming over Cliff Hill, above the city, and at 9 o'clock the fill gave way and that portion of the city known as the "Point" is now covered twenty feet with water. People had all moved out and nothing serious happened nor is apprehended. The whole river front is now inundated from end to end. Only small portions of New Albany and Jeffersonville are inundated. No serious damage is reported. Several hundred people are thrown out of employment at these points by shutting down of manufactories.

A Frankfort special says that at 9 o'clock the Kentucky river at that point was stationary with 23 feet in the channel and that reports above show the river rising slightly with a light rain.

ELSEWHERE.

AT CLEVELAND.

BRIDGES WASHED AWAY AND RAILROAD TRAVEL ALMOST SUSPENDED.

CLEVELAND, O., February 6.—A steady rain for forty hours. The Mahoning river and tributaries are much swollen. People are being taken from houses in boats. Railway tracks are mostly covered with water and trains abandoned.

11 P. M.—No trains between here and Akron on the Valley railroad; much damage to bridges. The ice gorge pushed the bridge at Peninsula out of place. Washouts on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railway near Clinton. The Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling is under water at Warwick and Sterling. The Cleveland and Toledo is submerged at Newlin Falls and Kent. The new bridge at Cuyahoga Falls was swept away.

At Warren, the west part of the city overflowed and scores of families were driven from their home. Manufacturing establishments on the flats are closed including the West Lake rolling mill. In this city the Fifth ward is inundated, the water on Mill street and Mahoning avenues being five feet deep. The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio is open to Cleveland, but its connection east, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, has abandoned all trains. The Pittsburgh and Ashtabula has had no trains to-day between here and Pittsburgh, and between here and Ashtabula. The Painesville and Youngstown railroad is completely paralyzed, and no trains can possibly run for several days. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is open to Andover and Ashtabula. The Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo is the only road open east and west from this city, and it is feared the bridge at Newton Falls will go out to-night. The iron bridge on roadway went down to-day at that point. So far there has been no loss of life, but many miraculous escapes of people on flats refusing to leave their homes until actually driven out. Since noon the river raised from 4 to 8 inches an hour. It is raining but little to-night and if it continues the damage will be great in manufacturing establishments.

A special to the *News Register* from the Shenango Valley, Sharon and New Castle, Pa., say the Shenango river is rising rapidly and railroad travel is suspended.

Specials to the Cleveland *Leader* state that at Conneaut the ice gorge broke and carried away the dam at Rathbone's flouring mill and destroyed part of the paper mill dam.

At New Philadelphia the Tucarawas river is rising 6 inches per hour. It is already considerably higher than last year. There is great alarm along the lowlands. The town is nearly cut off from outside communication.

At Youngstown the Mahoning river is on the rampage, having reached the highest point since 1832.

RESEMBLED AN EARTHQUAKE.

HUGE CAKES OF ICE CRUSH AGAINST A BRIDGE WITH TREMENDOUS FORCE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WILKESBARRE, PA., February 7.—The ice on the Susquehanna broke up here this morning with a loud report that awakened sleepers for miles around. Hugh cakes crushed against the piers of the big bridge and the structure was shaken as by an earthquake. At 9 o'clock a big gorge was formed at Butzbach's landing and the river rose rapidly, overflowing its banks and submerging the flats. All communication was at once cut off with the West Side and ferryboats were brought into requisition. The ice is piled up in some places ten and fifteen feet high and the spectacle presented is a grand one. No danger is apprehended at present.

SUFFERING INTENSE.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS AND UNPROVIDED FOR.

WHEELING, W. VA., Febrbary 7.—Ten thousand people are homeless and unprovided for here. Fully fifteen thousand were driven from their homes by the flood but one-third of these are comfortably quartered at hotels, boarding houses or with friends. Public schools and churches were thrown open and people are housed and fed there. Water reached highest point at 10 o'clock when it was 52 feet. Since that time it has receded a few inches. City Board of Public Works has built bateaux which are used as free ferries across the inundated districts.

DANGER IMMINENT.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., RIVER RISING RAPIDLY

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 7—A light rain has been falling all day. The Arkansas river has risen six feet four inches since last report. Advices from Desha and Chicot counties fear another overflow of the Mississippi, and apprehension is felt that Opossum Fork levee, now building, can't be finished in time to avert disaster should the rise continue a few days longer. All railroads running out of Little Rock are making schedule time, but managers of the Memphis and Little Rock Railway fear portions of the track at the east end may overflow within ten days unless the rains cease above, and are preparing for a line of boats on the St. Francis river in that event.

DROWNED NEAR COSHOCTON

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COSHOCTON, O., February 7.—The Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers are higher here than for 25 years. Water street is eight feet under water. No trains have gone out for two days. There is a heavy washout at Mingo Junction, on the Panhandle, and also on the Caralton Valley road. Frank and James Henderson, brothers, were drowned at Lafayette while trying to cross the Tuscarawas in a skiff.

MEADVILLE, PA.

THE PEOPLE TRAVELING ABOUT THE CITY IN BOATS.

MEADVILLE, PA., February 6—*10 P. M.*—A special reports the western and southern parts of the city inundated. People go to and from their homes there in boats. All factories were compelled to shut down and the schools were mostly closed. Trains on the Meadville railway were abandoned. There are a few passenger trains running on the New York, Pittsburgh and Ohio Railway, but no freight. One ran to Oil City to-day, but that branch will probably be submerged to-morrow. After last year's floods all bridges in this vicinity were raised several feet, and none have been harmed. The river is still rising to-night.

HERE AND THERE.

HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR.

CANAL DOVER, O., February 6.—The lowlands in this vicinity are submerged. Railway travel is suspended on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling and Cleveland and Miami. Depots are partly under water. Tracks are washed out in several places, and great damage has been done. The water is several inches higher than last year.

SWELLING STREAMS IN THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

TOLEDO, O., February 6.—*9 P. M.*—Reports from twenty-five towns up the Maumee Valley, within a hundred miles of Toledo, indicate a rain fall of varying severity during the twelve hours ending at noon to-day. This afternoon it is raining only slightly. The river here as yet is but a little above the ordinary stage. Ice in the Angulaize at Defiance, Ohio, broke up this afternoon and formed a gorge, but soon gave way, and at latest report the river is rising rapidly at that point, overflowing its banks in East Defiance. At South Toledo there was was a rise of 2 feet in the twenty-four hours ending 6 P. M., and still rising, with indications of giving way. Property along the river front has been secured as far as possible against the flood. The Sandusky river at Fremont is rising slowly. The tracks of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway are under water and may impede travel. No fears are at present felt for the safety of the bridge.

11 P. M.—Defiance reports say all ice out of Auglaize at 9 P. M. No great damage done. Ice broke at Napoleon at 8 P. M., gorged an hour later two miles below, and is flooding the lower part of the towh. The water is rising nine inches an hour. Ice here intact.

DAMAGE ON THE JUNIATA.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HOLLIDAYSBURG, February 7.—The heavy rains caused the ice on the Juniata river to break and gorge at Flowing Springs, and it is feared great damage will be done. Last night several telegraph poles were carried off by the water. There is a gorge at the Short Mountain ore bank, which has raised the bridge from its moorings and will no doubt be totally wrecked.

RAILROAD BRIDGE DAMAGED.

FOSTORIA, O., February 7.—The Nickel Plate railroad bridge at Fort Seneca is so damaged that it is unsafe for trains to cross. All trains are transferred over the Lake Erie and Western to Fremont, and then to the Lake Shore road. Sleet is damaging the wheat crop.

BRIDGE AND FIFTEEN CARS SWEPT AWAY.

NELSONVILLE, O., February 7.—Entire southwest and south end of town under water, and many houses have been swept from their foundations. The covered bridge on the Columbus and Hocking Valley road with fifteen cars was carried away last night. The county lost a bridge over the Hocking river.

HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 7.—The Muskingum is rising an inch and a half an hour. It is now higher than ever before. Trains have been withdrawn on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley road.

ALMOST EQUAL TO 1883.

IRONTON, O., February 7.—At 8 P. M. the river was within six inches of the higest point of last year, and rising three inches an hour.

It Will Cost You Nothing.

"For what?" For a medical opinion in your case, if you are suffering from any chronic disease which your physician has failed to relieve or cure. "From whom?" From Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1,109 Girard street, Philadelphia, dispensers of a new Vitalizing Treatment, which is now attracting wide attention, and by which most remarkable cures in desperate chronic cases are being made. Write and ask them not only to give an opinion in your case, but to furnish you with such information in regard to their new Treatment as will enable you to get an intelligent idea of its nature and action. *It will cost you nothing, as they make no charge for consultation.*

SUBSIDING.

The Great Flood of '84 Is Passing Into History.

The Situation Yesterday in the Deluged Districts.

From The Daily Post of Friday.

The flood has touched its high[illegible] point, nd at this writing, early this morning, he waters are falling. There has een a gradual decline in both rivers at his point since one o'clock yesterday orning. The current has slackened, nd while the rivers have not yet reached elow the danger line, all apprehension as been allayed, and probably efore this reaches the reader ey will have assumed nearly the roportions of an ordinary coalboat rise.

The destruction of property and the ffering among the poor is great, but at resent no estimate can be made of either, wing principally to the fact that even the fferers themselves are as yet unable to curately estimate the damage done em.

The Monongahela river at this writing reported at 30 feet, and falling at the te of 3 inches an hour. The Alleheny is falling at about the same rate, t as the gauge is still submerged the e exact fall cannot be definitely ascerined. The inundated portions of the ty were last night again open to foot d street car traffic, and communication tween Pittsburgh and Allegheny has en resumed.

Active measures are under way for the lief of the sufferers. A meeting of tizens was held yesterday afternoon in ty Hall, and arrangements made for eedy contributions and quick disburseents.

Below will be found a full and reliable view of the entire situation locally.

WATERS RECEDING.

IE PEACEFUL CALM THAT FOLLOWED THE RIOTOUS WAVES.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday orning an ebb in the riotous waters comenced. Both rivers seemed to be standg stationary for an hour before that me. All their powers were exhausted. hey had completed their work of devasation and destruction. They had beaten e record, they had overflown the memory the "oldest inhabitant," and they lashed and roared with satisfaction. he current had slackened somewhat, but ey still clung to the highest mark. They ere unable to reach above it, and it looked though they dreaded to fall below it. The ountain tributaries of both streams had e day previous contributed liberally to e flood but they are now exhausted, and e no longer able to feed them. The reeks and rivulets had been drained alost dry. They had not only 'poured out ll their waters, but all their lumber, rubish, a large portion of the adjacent fences, me of the household property of the sidents along their banks and all the abris within reach had been swept along. s one after another of these feeders umped their load of property into the ain stream, it mingled with a similar oad from some other section of the ountry. To this miscellaneous assortent of stuff was added large cakes of e. All along the route there was a roarg, grinding sound, and before this lace was reached the load of freight that as being hurried along on an eight mile n hour current was one shapeless mass. he lumber rafts were broken and scatered, the ice was ground to slush, and he other material drifted about at will. esterday morning all this property eemed to have been washed into the hio, and was hurrying gulfward. The surface of both rivers was mooth. There was no drift afloat.

The Monongahela was especially grand. n the broad expanse of water there was carcely a ripple. The current was travling slowly, and from Water street to eyond the Lake Erie railroad, on the pposite side, it looked like a large lake of ellow, muddy water. In the upper portion of the city, along Second avenue, the ide was noticeable, but as seen from Wood nd Water streets it was still and calm. he back-water from its contest with he raging Allegheny checked its pree. The water has not yet allen below the danger mark, and it is, herefore, impossible to even see the uins. However, much could be seen esterday that was buried beneath the aves the day previous. Out along Second avenue the fall is more noticeable han at any other place within the city. Many of the houses that were on Wednesday entirely under water, were yesterday oming up from the second story. Others nto which the drift was floating at he second story windows were ut of water from the first loor up, and many of those hat were but slightly flooded were yesterday high and dry, and ready to welcome back the former occupants, and share with hem the germs of disease that had been ollected during their brief but disastrous bsence. All the mills in that vicinity are till partially under water, but it is hought they will be in condition to reume operations by the first of next week. The homeless families are not suffering much. They suffered the loss of nearly all heir worldy goods, but a thousand willng hands were ready to aid them yesterday. Those who live in that vicinity nd were more fortunate than heir neighbors threw open their ouses to the homeless and feed he hungry. Many of those who were esterday looking after the wants of the ufferers, suffered themselves in subsequent floods, and in this case their generosity was unstinted and genuine. From he way things looked in that locality it is afe to predict that there will be comparative little suffering.

Along the Monongahela wharf on the ittsburgh side, from Soho to the Point, he damage will not be as great as was at irst supposed. A few of the old flat boats hat have for years been moored along the iver bank were swept away, but the loss s fully repaid by their absence. Save the ooded houses no other serious damage as been reported.

If such a thing were possible more peole swarmed in the vicinity of the river esterday than on the day previous. esterday they were able to parade along Water street, and that thoroughfare usually given up exclusively to rivermen, was crowded with people of all grades and sizes. The water had fallen back from the street between the Point and the Tenth street bridge. All day that space was literally jammed with sight-seers. There was nothing to see but the water, still they lingered and talked and wondered until many of them no doubt carried home with them a severe cold, picked up by their feet from the damp pavements. Old men and women stood around and recited what they had previously seen, and what they had been told in childhood. They all wore an expression of unexpressible sadness, as they were forced to admit their inability to tell of a bigger flood than the present one. Young men and women were also there. They were in possession of no facts or dates in regard to former freshets, but they seemed to contain an inward hankering to know just where such a monstrous volume of water came from and where it was going.

The Point and its doggeries are still in water navigable with skiffs. The houses and business places are still inundated above the first floor. Penn avenue, from the river to Third street, was yesterday evening crowded with skiffs and flat boats. With all the damage that is being done, it seemed to be the only place in the city where the people turned their misfortune into pleasure. The inhabitants were out *en masse*. Men, women and children were sailing about. Mothers stood erect on flats and held their children on board while the husband pushed the boat about in the water. Semi-occasionally a splash in the water would tell of some one falling overboard, but as there were plenty of men there who took delight in wading to their waists in the water no one drowned, and no one was allowed to remain overboard long enough to do material damage. The water there has not yet fallen low enough to allow the inhabitants to come out or go in at the front doors. They go in and come out at the second story windows. A step ladder extends from the street to the window. From the ladder they were taken in boats to dry land. The reader who imagines that a flood will keep women in their houses is not thoroughly acquainted with their sex. In the most perilious places and under the most uncomfortable circumstances yesterday a woman was conspicuous. Many of them seemed to prefer a flat to a skiff, and not a few of them paddled about the street until they were wet to their waists. All the other streets terminating at the Point are still flooded, but Penn street attracted the crowd and furnished the principel amusement. At the Point the fall is scarcely noticeable.

Following is a record of the fall in the Monongahela yesterday:

Time.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*
7:40 A. M.	32	6
10:00 A. M.	32	3
11:00 A. M.	32	
12:00 M.	31	10
2:00 P. M.	31	7
3:00 P. M.	31	5
4:15 P. M.	31	1
10:30 P. M.	30	00
2:00 A. M.	29	00

THE ALLEGHENY.

The scenes along the Allegheny wharf, from the Pittsburgh side, were not as pleasing as were those along the Monongahela, but quite the reverse. The stream was falling slowly, the current was not so furious, but the wharf, from the Point to Lawrenceville, is strewn with wrecks, and evidences of disaster. The sight from the Suspension bridge is indeed distressing. Lumber, sawed and hewn, is jumbled together. Boat houses and coal barges are crushed to pieces under sections of heavy logs. Buggies and wagons were floating about with the lumber, and portions of bed and bedding were mingled with the other drift and rubbish. Along Duquese way the water is still flowing in at the front doors, and along that thoroughfare many of the parlors are occupied by ice, mud and filthy drift. In other places the piano is chasing other pieces of parlor furniture about the room in nearly three feet of water. All along the stream to beyond the city limits can be seen destruction, and in many places consequent misery. It was reported several times yesterday that still higher water could be expected in this stream. The news was not alarming, however. The people had already suffered about all that it was possible for them to bear. More water had under the circumstances no terrors for them. The bridges spanning the Allegheny are said to be perfectly safe. They were not injured in the slightest and all alarm, it is said, for their safety was untimely. The fall on this river is very slow. During some hours yesterday afternoon the decline was only an inch. At 6 o'clock last night it had not fallen over 18 inches. All day the Suspension bridge was crowded with people. They could see nothing but water, and water's work. Still they looked and sighed and were satisfied.

THROUGH THE CITY.

The streets seemed never so crowded as yesterday. Everybody was out doing the flood. The crowd was not confined entirely to the neighborhood of the flooded districts but to the whole lower portion of the city. Fifth avenue and Smithfield street were thronged. But everybody seemed to either be going to or coming from the flood. "Flood" was on everybody's lips, and "ain't it awful" was probably heard oftener yesterday than in all time before. People going towards the flooded districts looked sad and distressed, but those coming away after having seen the waters and the inundation looked amused, and to an extent delighted. They had glanced over the sad side of the picture, but they had also witnessed many amusing incidents that counteracted the feeling of pity.

As on the day previous, Sixth street attracted the crowds, and with the crowds came the insatiable hackmen. Here the amusing side of the dreadful picture was to be seen. The occupation of hackmen under the circumstances was found to be decidedly profitable. The street from the bridge to Liberty street was literally jammed with express wagons. A detachment of police were stationed at either side of the flooded portion of the street. The wagons kept constantly moving. While probably a dozen of these wagons were crossing the flood another dozen were at either end endeavoring to secure a load. A chorus of a dozen voices filled the air with:

"Now is your only chance! A good, soft seat, and a ride to Allegheny, all for five cents! Here you are! Your last chance!"

The monotony of their song was frequently relieved by the shrill scream of a woman who had been standing in one of the wagons when the reckless driver suddenly moved off. The woman would not scream until she had fairly settled herself back into the wagon. Then, when she discovered herself wrong side up, she would attract the attention of the crowd by a vigorous shriek. Several times during the day wagons would collide in mid-stream. The sudden and unexpected jolt would send some passenger head first into the water, to the intense amusement of the spectators. Last night the water had fallen low enough for street car traffic, and the two cities were again connected to the utter disgust of the expressmen, who were left without an occupation. The business places from Penn street to within a few doors of the Suspension bridge were still closed. The water has fallen on Penn street to below the pavement. Library Hall was opened last night to a good audience. There is still water in Horne's store. After 5 o'clock the water fell rapidly along that street. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the street between the Hamilton House and the Penn avenue street car depot was covered with eighteen inches of water. At Trimble's alley and Penn street quite a number of amusing incidents occurred. Thousands of people thronged along Penn avenue to this alley. A huge log had drifted to that corner, and was being used as a footwalk. The timber was round and wet. The men managed to cross it in safety, but the women and children were not so sure footed, and not infrequently furnished the crowd of spectators who had congregated in that vicinity with plenty of amusement. Quite a number of them either fell straddle of the log or were plunged into the water.

About the same incidents were to be seen on Ninth street. The enterprising expressman was there too, but the spectators were not so numerous, and consequently the ferry business was not so rushing or profitable.

"I thought at first this flood was a visitation for the especial benefit of the expressmen" said a gentleman yesterday, "but now," he continued," I have my doubts about it. The ice companies seem to be sharing the benefits." This remark was correct in every particular. The expressman was exceedingly fortunate. To him the flood had a golden tinge. But the ice companies, too, were benefited. On all the streets terminating at either river tons of ice were swept. Yesterday all the vagrants in the city were employed in gathering this ice, and on every street several teams were employed hauling it away. On some of the streets the ice looked clear and pure, but in the vicinity of the Point, where the water had assumed the hue of ink, the appearance of the ice was not so refreshing. However, in the sultry summer weather the thirsty populace will not stop to inquire whether the ice was gathered from the foot bath at the Point or the crystal waters of a mountain stream.

At several points on Wood and Water streets the sewers caved in yesterday, and and as almost all the sewers in the lower portion of the city are now, and will for some time continue to be filled to the streets with water, there is considerable apprehension felt in regard to the safety of the streets. These breaks, it is said, have all been caused by private sewer connections. The most serious trouble will be caused by the damage to the sidewalks. In all the inundated districts they will be more or less damaged, but Commissioner of Highways Bigelow will give orders for repairs as soon as they can be made.

The work of pumping water out of cellars has already been commenced. Portable steam engines are in demand, and all the spare fire engines in the city were at work. The Pittsburgh Gas Company had a large force of men at work yesterday pumping water from the pipes, and repairing meters, but still that company were unable to throw light on the city last night.

At 10:30 last night both rivers were falling rapidly. The Monongahela registered 30 feet. The Allegheny was yet above the marks, but was falling rapidly. A number of the rivermen predict a still further rise before this evening, but those who are equally as well informed say the head waters are drained.

At Fairman & Henderson's boat store, on Water street, quite a number of old residents gathered yesterday and discussed the floods for the past half century. "This was not the highest water," said one, while another insisted that the knowledge of man was nowhere after this event, and that the story of the Ark was the only record of higher water. The gathering of Old Residenters was finally broken up by their agreeing to disagee in regard to the matter. As the gauge at Market and Water streets has been moved and changed several times since the flood of 1832, and as the gauge has been changed several times at Munhall's distillery at Penn street and Duquesne way, where the high water of 1835 is marked, it is difficult to say whether the record has been beaten by the last attempt.

IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

A PICTURE IN WORDS OF THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE NORTH SIDE.

In Allegheny the day was marked by idleness, sight-seeing and confusion. Business was practically suspended, partly because vehicle traffic to Pittsburgh was cut off, and partly because curiosity to see the sights was stronger than the demands of business. The high ground that limited the rivers was lined with spectators from Herr's island to the lower part of the city. Ladies' in seal skin sacques elbowed the poor woman whose shawl was her principal wrap. Elegant barouches and muddy farmers wagons stood side by side on the street. The whole day long these watchers held their positions. The P., F. W. & C. and W. P. railroad tracks served as excellent highways and were used as such almost to the exclusion of the business of the road. Monument Hill, though coated with mud six inches deep, was thronged with vehicles and people all day. The view obtained from this elevated spot in the very heart of the flooded district was excellent. Westward lay the Fifth ward, with its mills, gas works, and long rows of tenement houses. Southward dwellings and shops, from the river bank to the base of the hill, and as far as could be seen up and down the length of the city, stood half or wholly submerged. The tops of fences here and there showed the street lines. The streets were crowded with skiffs, floats, and one swift sculler was flying back and forth like an ant among a myriad of beetles. The skiffs were filled with provisions, coal, furniture, but in most cases the occupants were people anxious to experience the novelty of boating on a thoroughfare.

At the Union bridge the water rushed over the long approach in turbulent rapids. From the outermost house on South avenue the water streatched away for half a mile with an unbroken surface, except where the roof of the Exposition ticket office protruded a few feet, and where the superstructure of the Union bridge seemed to float. Eastward nothing of the flood could be seen except the open river and the low lying bridges.

At Federal street chiefly centered the curious and the confusion. The water had receded so that it was possible early in the day to drive a wagon through to the bridge. Fifty vehicles stood backed to the pavements, while a hundred men shouted the particular advantages gained by travelling with them. From Church avenue to the water's edge the street was jamed with people and vehicles. As soon as a wagon was crowded with passengers at five cents a head, it started through the water to Pittsburgh amidst cheers and laughter. Elegantly dressed ladies did not hesitate a minute in taking passage, though in the lowest part of the street the water covered their ankles as they stood in the wagon. In the water frequent collisions occurred between wagons and skiffs and floats, upsetting the latter and causing many a voyager to take an unpleasant bath. A few wagons loaded with heavy goods went through early in the day, but after one teamster was obliged to cut his harness to save his team from drowning no others attempted the passage until late in the afternoon. Temporary foot paths were constructed on boxes and trestles to the store doors along the street in the shallow parts.

From Federal street to Chestnut street the condition of the flooded district remained the same as on the day previous. The falling of the water had made no material difference, as it was still half way to the ceiling in the lower stories. Chestnut street, except a few inches of water near the bridge, was clear. The arch of the Allegheny span of the Chestnut street bridge had been weakened by the ice, and the bridge was closed until repairs could be made. The damage is not serious, and the bridge will be open in a few days. The lately flooded stores along Chestnut street were being swept out and put in a fit condition for re-occupation. The cellars in the lower portion were all flooded level with the pavement. West of Chestnut street the water had not gone down sufficient to alter the condition of that district. The huge piles of lumber in Kopp & Voeghtly's and other lumber yards along the river at that point have been thrown down, and the lumber now floats about in the greatest confusion, and will necessitate great expense to bring things to rights. At Groetzinger's tannery the water has destroyed the liquor in the vats, and a large quantity of bark, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars.

The great Lowry engine at the Water Works was still plunging and splashing in the water, which had sunk to within a foot of the top of the pit, but the crank and fly-wheel still continued to make part of their circuit under water. The water when at its maximum heighth was within one inch of the grate bars in the boiler room. The persistency with which this engine was run in the face of so many difficulties reflects credit upon Superintendent Armstrong, as a shut down of twenty-four hours or less would have been followed by very serious consequences.

The iron bridge that two days ago spanned the Allegheny channel lay yesterday a twisted and misshapen wreck on the Herrs Island shore, about fifty feet below the abutments. It is believed that it can be taken apart and re-erected at a small part of its original cost. Of all the dwellings on the Island, though all were buried to a depth of ten or twelve feet, Mr. Reed's was the only one that was irreparably damaged. It was turned over on its side and roughly used by the ice. It was a large two story frame house. The furniture and all the fittings are damaged beyond repair.

Mr. Tesch, a veteran of the war of 1812, occupies a large frame dwelling near the head of the Island. All his family were moved from the Island on Wednesday. He alone refused to go. Persuasion, prophecies of coming danger, and even threats, were of no avail. He would sit on the chimney top, or go down with the house, but would not desert it. Several of his children conspired to sieze and handcuff him, and so remove him, but lacked the determination to carry out their plan. The corners of the house were hammered to splinters by the ice, but whenever eye glasses were brought to bear the courageous old man could be seen calmly watching the flood from a window.

Mr. McVay and a couple of companions also determined to remain in their house on the island. They were not so faithful to their determination as Mr. Tesch, for all night long on Wednesday night cries for help were heard on the main land from that house. Just as the sunset gun at the Arsenal boomed out over the flood last night a flag was run up by McVay as a signal that all was well there, and possibly as a mark of contempt to the waters.

As the evening mist began to fall, and the beacon to be lighted, an air of the utmost desolation fell upon that portion of the city. All was deserted and gloomy. The dimly outlined houses cast faint shadows on the water, and only the lapping and rushing of the stream could be heard.

At Woods Run the people had not been able, like those in the upper end of the city, to prepare for the flood, and were in a greater state of want and misery. The water did not come over the river bank, but quietly backed up the run, and before the occupants of the low area were aware it rushed in upon them from behind. It still covers the low lying ground there as far back as Preble avenue. At the Riverside Penitentiary the yard was almost free from water. No work was done there yesterday on account of the flood. The cellars of the cell house were kept clear by several large steam syphons, and the water was effectually kept from running in through openings in the wall by caulked plank coverings, but it forced its way like miniature fountains through the ground floor of the cellar. The Warden's energy in fighting the flood will make it possible for work to be resumed there in a few days. The contractors for the rotunda and residence both ost heavily in material.

The people who were driven from Brunot's Island were provided quarters and provisions yesterday by the Captain and crew of the steam ferry Phœnix, upon which they are now living. It was Chas. Cummings' family who were nearly drowned by the water surrounding their house on Wednesday, and whose screams caused such a panic in Woods' Run. Mr Cummings lost nearly all of a large and valuable lot of stock that he had. The horses and cattle were swept away and drowned.

All Wednesday night and all of yesterday the Allegheny police patrolled the flooded districts in skiffs, guarding the vacant houses and rescuing hundreds of people from unsafe and uncomfortable quarters. In the upper part of the city those rescued were sent to the houses of friends or to City Hall. In Woods Run they were sent to the Ninth ward school house. S. S. D. Thompson, of the Sixth ward, rendered valuable service to many by chartering skiffs and sending them to the relief of sufferers.

Yesterday morning a number of the members of Council met in the Mayor's office to take steps toward the immediate relief of the many who require it. The Mayor, Chairmen Lindsay and Hunter, of Councils, Secretary Hunker, of the Poor Board, and Chief Crow were appointed an Executive Committee. No funds were at hand, but it was understood that the city would provide funds for the payment of debts contracted by this committee. A number of skiffs were secured and distributed through the flooded district. Bread, bacon, coffee, cheese, candles and matches were piled into these boats till the gunwales touched the water. Then a crew of firemen or policemen took charge and rowed them in and out through the flooded district relieving the wants of all who asked. The police had been on duty forty-eight hours, and the firemen nearly as long, yet not one grumbled.

One boat, in charge of Chief Crow, visited that portion of the First ward known as "Bare Foot Square." Two and three families were found crowded into small rooms in the upper parts of houses whose first floors were totally submerged. Old people feebly and thankfully reached from the windows of miserable shanties to receive their portion of food. Younger people in several instances impertinently demanded sugar, milk and cakes, while others accepted their share sullenly and without a word for the boatmen.

A poor German woman, with four children, was found in the second story of a house. She could not speak English, and consequently could get no help from her neighbors. Her tearful speech thanking the firemen, and the ravenous manner in which her children ate the bread, was proof that she had been in a desperate condition. The number of persons relieved by the boats at City Hall, and at the Ninth ward school house, exceeded 1,500. J. G. Wyman gave much relief by chartering skiffs on his own responsibility, supplying hundreds of people in the First ward with bread. Many donations were received at the Mayor's office, some in the shape of money, some of food and some clothing. A call has been issued for a meeting of Common Council on Saturday night to provide for the sufferers. The work of the relief boats will increase with the duration of the flood.

The only casualty was the drowning of John Bauman in his yard on River avenue, Eighth ward. A boy named Gunning, of No. 12 Ashley street, was reported drowned, but he appeared at his home last night. The water slacking a barrel of lime in Dean's feed store, on Rebecca street, started a fire that was extinguished with great difficulty but small loss.

The P., Ft. & C. railroad is sending trains as far down as Leetsdale. The remainder of the road is under water. The West Penn is sending out through trains. The mail train on the P. & W., that should have gone out Wednesday morning, is still standing at the West Penn depot with steam up and awaiting a chance to go out. The P. & W. tracks have been washed or badly damaged all along the line from Allegheny to Sharpsburg. At seven o'clock last night the water fell sufficiently to allow the P., A. & M. street car line to run its cars to Pittsburgh, but not without covering the floor of the car with water.

Excepting for the dim illumination by the moon, the light of a few oil lamps and the beacon fires, Allegheny would be in utter darkness.

A little girl named Thomas, while skating on Eckert's ice pond, Eleventh ward, broke through the ice. Two young men, in attempting to rescue her, also broke through. The three were rescued unconscious, but were resuscitated.

A sick woman and five children were found in a house near the Exposition grounds suffering from hunger and cold. The husband was prostrated from diving into the water to an outhouse to secure coal. Many besieged families used their household effects for fuel.

There were a number of pathetic scenes during the day, and charity found scope for generous action in relieving the distressed. Many persons had boat loads of coal and food distributed to the imprisoned sufferers, whether they were friends or not. One of the saddest incidents was a funeral from the second story of a house on Federal street, between Isabella street and the bridge. The coffin was placed on a raft and conveyed through the yellow water to the West Penn depot, where it was placed in a hearse and taken to the cemetery.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

THE WATER RECEDING, BUT LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

Although a fall of three feet had occurred yesterday in the Monongahela, the condition of the flooded district on the South Side remained about the same as the day previous. The water is receding from the mills and houses, but the cellars and first floors are still filled, and will remain so till some artificial means are used to get rid of the water. The most deplorable sight, probably, is to be seen opposite the Clinton Rolling mill, where a number of frame houses have been erected lately from the savings of the poorer class of laborers of that district. The water had entirely covered some of these houses, leaving nothing but the roof to indicate their whereabouts. Others were lifted from their foundations, and are now reclining on their sides or ends, and in one case with the bottom upward.

One of these submerged houses is the partnership property of Joseph Irwin and John Farron, and has been occupied by the families of both. The water, after reaching the second story, loosened it from its fastenings, and but for the timely action of the owners it would have been carried down the river. They, with the assistance of neighbors, succeeded in securely bringing it to the shore by means of strong ropes, thus relieving it of all danger save that of upsetting, which it is apt to do at any moment. A chimney in the house of Mrs. O'Neill became undermined yesterday, and fell with a crash, completely wrecking the inside structure of the building.

The row of brick houses belonging to the Clinton mills and inhabited by laborers from the mill, was flooded yesterday morning. During the day the water receded sufficiently to leave it free of access, and it now affords protective shelter for many homeless families. The windows are constantly filled with tear-stained faces gazing upon the desolation wrought around them. What was once their humble but comfortable abiding place is now a floating receptacle of muddy water. In many of these houses could be seen bedsteads, tables and chairs carried about in close proximity to the ceilings, an indication that the owners left in haste, and suffer the loss of nearly all their meagre supply of household furniture. When the water subsides it will leave these buildings in a very dilapidated and unsafe condition, and the consequent sufferings among these people will be very great.

This locality is inflicted not only with the flooded river, but the rains have loosened the rocks on Mt. Washington and they come crashing down the hill, demolishing everything they come in contact with. One of these rocks seriously injured a little daughter of Thomas Maddigan, who resides in the Clinton mill row. It came down with tremendous force, bounding over the railroad track and striking the back door of Mr. Maddigan's house, broke a passage through and came to a standstill in the kitchen. One of the flying splinters from the door struck the little girl on the shoulder, dislocating one of the shoulder-blades and otherwise injuring her.

Above the Smithfield street bridge, Bingham street is a scene of desolation. Work is shut down in nearly all the mills, and it will not be possible to resume for several days. There are no trains being run on either the Lake Erie or Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroads. The officers say that none can be expected before Sunday.

A house belonging to James McGlinchey, at Chartiers, was badly wrecked by the water. The foundation was washed from under, and it required great efforts to prevent its being carried away. It is a total loss of $8,000. A frame house occupied by a man named Roach, in the same neighborhood was upset, and the family barely escaped with their lives.

THE VIEW FROM THE MOUNT.

A PICTURE TO ENRAPTURE THE ARTIST AND DISTRACT THE SUFFERER.

The atmosphere cleared sufficiently yesterday to attract thousand of persons to Mt. Washington to gaze upon the great expanse of water that extended in every direction as far as the eye could reach, and seemed to engulf the dividing city in its volume as the two swollen rivers hastened to their confluence.

The scene was both grand and awful. Grand in its picturesqueness and awful in the waste and destruction it displayed. The river afforded objects of grandeur in such abundance that it was at first sight bewildering, and the beholder felt himself enchanted by the general scene, unable to direct his attention to any particular part of it. After the charmed feeling passed away the eye, slowly guided along the banks of either river, beheld a sight pitiable in the extreme. Everything within a hundred yards of low water mark was completely covered with water. Occupants of houses that lined the banks of both rivers were to be seen going to and from their dwellings in boats, in most cases effecting an entrance through the second-story windows. Mills that have heretofore marked their locations by streams of fire and smoke issuing from their chimneys were silent and cold, and could not be approached without the aid of a boat. The tracks of the Lake Erie Railroad were not discernable, and the many cars placed along the line to prevent the tracks from being swept away were visable only a few feet above the water.

The lumber yard of Murphy & Diebold, from this point, presented rather a curious spectacle. It was completely covered by ten feet of water, everything connected with it being carried round from one point to another by the swirling current, each pile of floating lumber bearing a number of adventurous boys who enjoyed heartily the novelty of the situation. Below the Smithfield street bridge the water was thickly dotted with the rafts and skiffs of drift catchers, while above the bridge there was only an occasional raftsman to be seen with sufficient courage to brave the swift current.

Nothing definite could be traced along the far banks of the Allegheny. Only a vast waste of rushing water, far from their natural course, was discernable.

The picture was one to enrapture the eye of an artist, and and drive to distraction the mind of the sufferer.

THE RAILROADS.

THEY ARE GETTING IN SHAPE—BEAVER BRIDGE DAMAGED.

The Pennsylvania railroad and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad are the only roads centering in this city that have so far fully recovered from the flood. Both had been blockaded by landslides and washouts, but the tracks were cleared yesterday and trains ran on time. The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie road is still shut down, the water covering the tracks at different points along the line. A number of serious landslides have occurred, and cannot be cleared away rapidly. About two o'clock yesterday morning about 300 feet of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie bridge over the Ohio river at Beaver was swept away by the Fallston bridge and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad bridge across the Beaver river, striking it. A large force of men was put to work at once repairing the structure. It is expected that it will be fixed so trains can be run across it as soon as the water has receded sufficiently. Vice President Quincy stated that the damage to the bridge will not be very heavy.

The track of the P., McK. & Y. line was clear from Beck's Run to Homestead yesterday, and an engine passed over the line. No washouts or landslides are reported, and it is thought if the trestle works along the bank of the Monongahela river and the Twenty-sixth street tunnel are not damaged, the road can be put in running order before the P. & L. E. is. None of the roads here have lost any rolling stock.

The Panhandle is clear to Steubenville, and trains are being run between here and there. An extensive landslide at Mingo Falls blockades the road west of Steubenville. Superintendent Taylor is confident that trains can be run through this morning. The Chartiers branch is blockaded west of Wheeling by a number of large landslides.

The B. & O. was put in running order yesterday and at last accounts all trains were on time. The greatest trouble on this road was along the Youghiogheny river, where numerous washouts occurred. The Wheeling and Pittsburgh branch is shut down completely, the tracks at Hays station being covered with four feet of water. No attempt will be made to run trains until the flood has abated.

[Since the above was written the Baltimore and Ohio along its entire line, and the Wheeling and Pittsburgh branch, have been put in order, and trains will be run on schedule time.]

No trains were run on the Allegheny Valley road yesterday, as the tracks between Forty-ninth and Thirty-sixth streets were covered with water, and a heavy landslide blockaded the road near Tarentum station. It is expected trains can be run to-day.

The Ft. Wayne have only run trains to Baden station, but if the water recedes sufficiently through trains will be put on to-day.

The C. & P., E. & P. and Pittsburgh and Western roads are shut down and cannot be put in operation for sometime. The bridge of the first named over the Beaver river which was swept away yesterday was a valuable structure.

The West Penn road is open to Butler, on the branch line, and on the main line to Freeport.

HOUSELESS AND HUNGRY.

Last night over ninety persons were fed and lodged in the Council chambers at City Hall. A large supply of blankets and clothing was distributed among them. Arrangements will be made to care for the homeless at some public hall until the water recedes sufficiently to allow them to occupy their houses at the Point. Donations for the sufferers will be received at the Mayor's office.

Thirty houseless families are quartered in the depot at the Point. All these must be provided for, in view of which the public will recognize the necessity of liberal contributions of everything that will alleviate discomfort and misery.

A FUNERAL ON RAFTS.

There was a funeral late Wednesday afternoon at Lawrenceville, at which it was necessary to use rafts. The cortege was from Millvale. The remains and the family and friends were brought to the Pittsburgh end of the Forty-third street bridge in express wagons. Rafts were then procured and the coffin with its followers towed through the water to where the carriages and horses were standing; the cortege then proceeded to the Allegheny cemetery. Hundreds of people gathered to watch the unusual proceeding.

AN UNLUCKY EXPERIMENT.

A gentleman on Sixth street expressed a desire to get to the St. Clair Hotel. He tried in vain to secure a wagon. At last a young man, wearing long gum boots, volunteered to carry him to the hotel on his back. They crossed the street in safety, but just as they reached the curb the young man tripped and both went splashing into the water. The gentleman exclaimed: "Damn it, if I had walked over I would have been wet to my knees. As it is, I am wet clear up to my neck!" and then he kicked about paying the young man the price agreed upon.

SOUP FOR THE HUNGRY.

This morning after 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning, and on Sunday morning, 1,000 gallons of oyster, clam and turtle soup will be distributed to the poor at the oyster depot of John A. Martin, No. 347 Liberty street. It will be cooked by Robert Stewart. A gallon of soup, with two pounds of crackers, will be given to each needy applicant. It will be of the best quality. Applicants should bring vessels. They will be allowed their choice of the three kinds of soup.

EXTENT OF RAINFALL.

The rainfall this week has been exceedingly large, being 2.35 inches during the four days of rain. The records at the Signal Service office show the amount of rainfall for each day as follows:

Monday	0.45 inches.
Tuesday	0.76 inches.
Wednesday	0.80 inches.
Thursday	0.34 inches.
Total	2.35 inches.

The snow that was melted is of course not embraced in the above.

WERE READY FOR DUTY.

When it became evident Wednesday night that the lower portion of the city would be shrouded in darkness and that the business houses would be at the mercy of thieves it was thought the military might have to be called out. About one-half of the members of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment, reported at their armory on Penn avenue, and placed themselves in readiness to go on duty at any minute they might be called.

DEATH ON A TRADING BOAT.

At the foot of Third street is a trading boat which came from Cincinnatti about two weeks ago. The occupants are strangers here, and are afflicted with typhoid fever. A little child died yesterday morning, and another in the afternoon.

Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

GENERAL CAMERON has been ill in Galveston, where he lingers.

You Cannot Buy it in the Bar-rooms.

What an absurd idea it is to send a sick man, with an ailing stomach, a torpid liver, and impoverished blood, to a bar-room to swallow some stimulating stuff, and call it medicine!

An enormous amount of mischief is constantly done by men who thus trifle with themselves. Instead of healing their diseases, they make them worse. Instead of gaining strength, they only acquire the disgraceful habit of tippling.

It is a point worth noting in connection with *Brown's Iron Bitters*, that this valuable medicine is not sold in bar-rooms, and will not be. It is not a drink. It is a remedy. It is not made to tickle the palate of old topers. It is made to heal disease. It is not made to promote the good-fellowship of a lot of bibulous fellows standing around a bar and asking each other, "What will you take?" It is a true tonic: an iron medicine, containing the only preparation of iron which can safely and beneficially be taken into the system.

They who work early and late the year round need, occasionally, the healthful stimulus imparted by a wholesome tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To all its purity and efficiency as a remedy and preventive of disease commend it. It checks incipient rheumatism and malarial symptoms, relieves constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness, arrests premature decay of the physical energies, mitigates the infirmities of age and hastens convalescence. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Literary Vanderbilt and the Charities of the Millionaire Family.

Men of Muscle and Their Peculiarities In Dress and Manners.

The Famous Fighters of the Day Aping the Elegance of the Dudes.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, January 31.—A big court room of people. The jury intent upon hearing all of a story purporting to describe a man's perfidy. Before them a group of lawyers, with three women and a young girl in the midst. The women are fat matrons, severe of visage, and unblushing while the testimony is indecent; but the girl's face reddens, her eyes are not lifted from the floor, and she shrinks and settles down in her chair as though to be as nearly as possible out of sight. Does not the scene explain itself? You guess at once that the ashamed creature is the victim—plaintiff. Well, you are mistaken. Therein lies the curious feature of the trial of Clara Totten's lawsuit against Cassius H. Read. Clara is not there. She is too ill at home to even talk about the case, and it is said in no event would she appear as an oral witness. But it would not do to venture a sentimental issue in court without an attractive female to impersonate the injury for which compensation is demanded. The downcast and modest girl who sits in the Read-Totten trial is a vicarious plaintiff. She is a sister of the original, and closely resembles her, so that she adequately fills the jurors' tear-dimmed eyes in the role of wronged victim. It is not in my province to rehash the news of the day, and I am not going to offend with the disgusting details of this matter; but I wish to call attention to the illustration of the fact that good and bad folks are closely mixed here in New York. The defendant is the landlord of the Hoffman House, a very fashionable establishment, with a great deal of refinement and other goodness among its permanent guests; and he is also a partner with Ned Stokes, the killer of Jim Fisk, in the famously gorgeous Hoffman bar-room, with its gallery of nude art. Clara was his mistress, and yet she mingled with the boarders, nominally on their level as to respectability. Her home was at the same time the approved boarding house kept by her mother in Fifth avenue, and for the rental of which Read became her security. Curious city this!

LITERARY MEMBER OF THE VANDERBILT FAMILY.

And how little New Yorkers know about New Yorkers. We talk much of the Vanderbilts, and imagine that we are quite familiar with the members and characteristics of the family; but you might go the length of Broadway asking every person you met to tell you how many sons William H. Vanderbilt had without getting a correct answer. They are William K., Cornelius, George W., and Frederick. The one totally unknown to the public is George. He is the literary member of the Vanderbilt family. He has a large library in the second story of his father's residence, and he spends much of his time in it. His face is well known in the city book stores, and he parts with a great deal of money for rare volumes. His health is delicate, and he is said to suffer from enlargement of the heart. It is necessary for him to avoid all excitement, and for this reason he does not attend any of the Vanderbilt balls. He is not seen with the rest of the family in public gatherings. His manners are quiet and reserved, and he has a pleasant disposition. One of the lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a co-operative insurance order, is named Vanderbilt lodge. It has a yearly reception in the winter, and William H. Vanderbilt always sends in his check for $100. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt lately learned that a woman in reduced circumstances was anxious to sell an elegant "crazy" quilt. It was the result of many weeks of labor, and was made of small pieces of bright colored silk. The price was $100. Mrs. Vanderbilt sent for the quilt, and enclosed her check for $250. She does many most unostentatious acts of charity in this manner. New Yorkers do not even know where the Vanderbilts live. There is a very general belief that the marble house on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street is the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt. This is a mistake. It belongs to William K. Vanderbilt, the second son of William H. This is the young man who is said to have sunk his millions in Wall street. Cornelius Vanderbilt bears a remarkable resemblance to the old Commodore. He lives on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. He is pious and liberal.

PUGILISM IS BOOMING

in New York. There is a peculiar impression that very little bare knuckle fighting is indulged in here, and the police keep a vigilant and severe eye upon all men who are known to have any connection whatever with the prize ring. The fact is, that thousands of men in New York gain a living entirely through their connection with prize and glove fighting, and there is no more to fear from the police in making arrangements for prize fights than there is from the clergy. Every day matches are made between pugilists for straight prize fights, and every day reports appear in the papers of encounters between well known sluggers. Such a match as that which has just been arranged between Tom Henry, of Manchester, England, and Jim Murray, of New York, indicates how thoroughly confident the pugilists are of the non-interference of the authorities. Henry was brought all the way to America simply to fight Murray. Each man has put up $500 as forfeit money, and they are to fight to a finish in February. Murray is training at a city saloon, and the other man is being taken care of at Harry Hill's country place in Flushing. It is to be a bare knuckle fight, according to Marquis of Queensbury rules, and it will be witnessed by from 150 to 200 men. Still, prize fighting is against the law.

Most of the fighters of to-day are men of considerable intelligence. They are of a much higher grade, intellectually, than those who fought in the ring fifty years ago, and many have gained position and influence through being successful in the ring. There is a great difference in prize fighters. The broken-nosed, bullet-headed, bull-necked, stumpy and low-lived pugilist of the olden days, who associated with hostlers and stable boys, has almost entirely disappeared. The pugilist was formerly the man who took off his hat when he came into the presence of a gentleman. As a rule, the reverse of this is now true.

A GREAT MANY FAMOUS FIGHTERS

pride themselves upon their manners. Such a one, for instance, is Paddy Ryan. No one could flatter Ryan more successfully than by averring that he was a "perfeck gentleman." Ryan always wore a beaver hat of the most fashionable mold, and clothing that was richly embellished with silk facings and velvet collars. He wore clean linen and gaudy scarfs, and never considered himself quite right unless he held a half-smoked cigar in his mouth. He wore a huge amethyst ring on the small finger of his left hand, and went about the streets accompanied by a thick-set and bright-eyed young man who was laboriously introduced as "Mr. Paddy Ryan's secretary, Mr. Jerry O'Brien." Together, these two gentlemen wandered about town and were made welcome at all the prominent saloons. Ryan had a royal time of it here for a year or so, until he went down South and was ingloriously walloped by John L. Sullivan. Then he came back looking bruised and forlorn. He still wore his high hat, but he discarded the cigars and secretary, and devoted his time to cursing the sad fate which made him the inferior of Sullivan. Just at this time, Sullivan began to make calls. He went about the saloons of New York just as Ryan had now done, but he did not fill the place of that gentle and cultured citizen of Troy. Sullivan was not a swell. He wore loose and shaggy coats, heavy shoes, a Derby hat, and was often destitute of collars and cuffs. He lacked the gentleness of Ryan. He did not enjoy the companionship of other men as Mr. Ryan did, and was surly and gruff. Mr. Ryan when he went to a popular sporting house, sat down at the most prominent table and submitted to being worshipped. The proprietor usually sat with him, and conversed with him suavely about sporting matters. Meanwhile, the loungers about the place were sent abroad to spread the news that Paddy Ryan was there, and soon the trade became brisk and vigorous. Paddy Ryan talked to countless nobodies with dignity and condescension. His visits were looked upon as events to be eagerly welcomed. Sullivan's mode differed decidedly from Ryan's. He would swagger into one of these saloons carelessly, order a bottle of wine, and gulp it down stupidly, while he smoked the strongest cigars that could be procured for him. His chin was usually sunk on his breast and he would often sit for an hour and never say a word. When he did speak, it was in the gruff and braggart tone of a Bowery rounder. No one ever cared to be introduced to him, for he was always curt and rude. By degrees as Sullivan became more popular, prosperous and famous his manner softened a little. The beaver hat mania struck him, and he became more particular in attire. He now dresses as fashionably as Ryan ever did, even going to the extent of wearing yellow gloves on his huge, and ham-like hands. But his temper is still surly, and he would rather fight than eat any time. Joe Pendergast, the ambitious Brooklyn fighter, is a tall man with long, black moustache, and a clean cut and not unattractive face, and a very earnest and sincere manner. Every time Pendergast speaks, he does it with vehemence. Everything he says is in the superlative. He wants to fight constantly, and believes he can whip any man on earth. Pendergast's career so far, has not been one of successes. He started in with a bout with Captain Daly on Staten Island, but he lost the fight because he disregarded all the rules of the prize ring, and waded into Daly in a manner that completely flustered that athlete. He knocked Daly down several times, and then thumped him before he could get up. He succeeded in downing his man with ease, but he committed so many fouls that the match was given to his opponent. On account of the ease with which Pendergast whipped Daly it was at once assumed that he was a match for Sullivan. An exhibition was arranged for him in Madison Square Garden, during which he succeeded in knocking out an old man with false teeth and a broken nose, named Hughey Burns, and he at once challenged the champion. Sullivan, however, refuses to notice him, and he is undoubtedly right, for Pendergast has made no record yet worth speaking of. After he has succeeded in whipping the many men whom Sullivan has knocked out with ease in four rounds, he may claim the right to challenge the champion. As it is, he must do a good deal of hard work before he arrives at that stage.

CHARLEY MITCHELL, THE ENGLISH FIGHTER,

is the most promising man now in the ring. He is almost a boy in appearance, is the son of respectable parents, and was educated for a physician. He was a fighter from the time he was a child, and loves the busines yet. He is the toughest opponent John L. Sullivan ever faced and if he had fifteen pounds weight and two inches added to his height, he would be a fair match for the Bostonian. Mitchell recently went back to England and tried to get up some matches there, but he found that there was little money in it compared with the money to be made in America, and so he is coming back. He will probably arrive in time to take a hand in the extraordinary series of fights which are to be decided this summer. The looseness which exists in sporting circles in the matter of challenging is productive of a good deal of confusion. At present, everybody is challenging somebody else, and no one is devoting any attention to the men who challenges them. Thus, Sullivan is separately challenged by Charley Mitchell, Mike Cleary, Pendergast, Sheriff and Driscoll. In his turn, Sullivan challenged Ryan to stand up before him four hours with gloves, and receive therefore the sum of $1,000. Ryan said his mother was sick and he would not shock her feelings by standing up before Sullivan again, and turned round promptly and challenged Sheriff. Meanwhile, Cleary had aimed a specific challenge at Pendergast, and Pendergast had dared Mitchell to fight him. These are only a few of the complications. No one knows who will fight the first grade pugilists, but it is probable that one of their number will never fight in the ring again. That one is John L. Sullivan. Sullivan is by no means wise, but he has enough horse sense to know when he is well off, and he is quite content to give exhibitions of sparring through the country with occasional appearances in New York, without bothering himself and running the risk of imprisonment by entering the ring with any ambitious men who may challenge him. Sullivan is making $25,000 a year at the smallest estimate, and having a good time into the bargain.

CYMON.

Better than Gold.

So easily is a cold taken that not infrequently one is at a loss to tell when or how it has originated, and is prone to expect it will go as lightly as it came. Perhaps HEALTH has it may go easily, if helped a little; but every cold that comes is *liable to stay*. It may happen just at a time when, from other causes, the IS normal strength of resistance in the system has been lowered. A little inattention or delay may give it a dangerous BETTER hold. Let it once become firmly seated, and the work of dislodgment will be very difficult. The simple Coryza, or cold in the head, may THAN develop into a Catarrh, and is indeed exceedingly likely so to do. That such is the case is evidenced by the fact that seven persons out of every nine, in the Atlantic and Mississippi GOLD. States, have catarrh in a severe form. Or, if it does not take that turn, the little cough that is at first but an annoyance, is almost certain to become dry, hard, racking and constantly recurrent, worrying in waking hours, banishing sleep, and momentarily weakening the patient. The larynx, vocal cords, and tonsils, become inflamed. The inflammation extends into the bronchial tubes. "Laryn- AYER'S gitis" and "Bronchitis" are the easiest words that the doctor, called in about that time, will use. The trouble goes on working down the CHERRY bronchial tubes to the lungs, ultimately threatening Pulmonary Consumption. Or, perhaps, the malady assumes the quickly PECTORAL fatal phase of Pneumonia. Just about as unwise a thing as an ordinarily sensible person can do, is to neglect a "little" PRESERVES cold or cough and expect to give it a chance to develop in any of these ways. And when it comes to the treatment of children, neglect is criminality. All HEALTH. the dangers to be feared from colds and coughs may be averted, in the very outset, by the administration of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a medicine ineffably beneficent, which allays the coughing, soothes to refreshing rest, and brings back health.

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"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for 20 years. It is a wonderful remedy for **Throat** and **Lung Diseases.**"—L. GARRETT, *Tarrant, Tex.*

"My children have taken AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for **Coughs** and **Croup,** and have found it give immediate relief, followed by cure."—MRS. J. GREGG, *Lowell, Mass.*

"I find nothing else so efficacious as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in the treatment of **Colds** and **Coughs,** and have used it in **Croup, Asthma,** and incipient **Consumption,** with great success."—DR. J. H. WILSON, *Centerville, Iowa.*

"My wife, troubled with violent **coughing,** hard and dry, for 20 years, got so low I thought it would kill her. She took AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and is entirely cured.—G. M. CARR, *French Camp, Miss.*

"Several members of my family suffered severely with **Influenza.** All were cured by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in a few days."—HENRY RUSSELL, *Somerset, N.J.*

"The best remedy that can be had for **Coughs** and **Colds** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."—E. M. SARGENT, *Lowell, Mass.*

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A SELECTION MADE.

Richardson's Plan For the New Court House Chosen.

Tenor of the Views of the Hundreds of People Who Daily Inspect the Plans.

The County Commissioners have at last chosen an architect to superintend the construction of the new county buildings. H. H. Richardson, of Boston, is the fortunate man. Although Mr. Richardson has been chosen supervising architect, his plans as submitted to the Commissioners have not been adopted. Commissioner McKee said yesterday:

"We have selected Mr. Richardson because he seemed to have the best idea of what we wanted, and his plans have more good points about them, things we think desirable I mean, than any of the others. We have not adopted his plans, however, but he will now proceed to make plans carrying out our ideas more fully. Mr. Richardson is a man of very large experience, and has a national reputation. There can be no doubt of his competency to render satisfaction."

When asked what compensation Mr. Richardson was to receive the Commissioner stated that no contracts had been signed yet, and he declined to state what he would receive beyond that it was a moderate sum for such work.

"There are from three to four hundred visitors here every day," yesterday remarked Mr. Christian, custodian of the plans of the new Court House. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers, all our heaviest taxpayers, and a great number of professional men, come in daily. Many bring ladies, and it is surprising the knowledge of building and architecture that ladies display in their comments. They don't come merely to see the perspectives, but go as deeply into the sectional drawings as the men do. Those that I hear speak at all express themselves greatly pleased with the prospect of having buildings worthy of the pretensions of the county. Some of the heaviest taxpayers have told me they do not care if an additional million is added to the cost, so that we get a fine building. The farmers particularly seem pleased with the plans, and when told that their favorite plan provides for a building costing one or two hundred thousand dollars more than some other plan they always answer that a few hundred thousands make no difference, so we have a nice Court House. It's hard to say which is the most favored plan, as opinions are so evenly divided. Richardson's interior, though, is declared by the majority to be the best suited to the requirements. The exterior is not so popular. It is too plain. Boynton's and Meyer's exteriors are the choice of most visitors. All who have been here agree in one thing, and that is that the Commissioners have displayed excellent judgment in their mode of procedure in this important matter."

My son had a terrible skin disease of the head and face, PERUNA cured him. Mrs. E. Yeter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN RILEY was regarded until his death, near Brucetown, on Tuesday, as the oldest citizen in the Valley of Virginia. His age was one hundred and seven years and three days.

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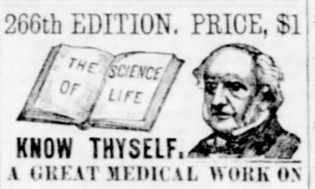

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This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

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FREE "The Science of Health." Explains the principles of life and death, and the origin of diseases, and should be read by young and middle-aged men. Those who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Catarrh and Blood Diseases will find it an incalculable boon. A copy of this book will be sent securely sealed for 2c stamp by addressing W. S. JAQUES, M. D., 130 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. myl-TTSS Wly

DR BELL'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, cures all Secret, Urinary, Bladder and Kidney Diseases, Irritation, Gravel, etc. $1. Use Dr. Bell's French Rose Wash; cures in from 2-4 days. For sale at Dr. Steinhauer's Pharmacy, 408 Penn avenue, near Union Depot, Pittsburgh. Cure warranted. my16-MWly

RUPTURE

Cure Guaranteed by Dr. J. B. MAYER, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia.

At St. Clair Hotel on 7th and 8th of each month. fe3-1yr W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Summary Statement

OF THE

FISCAL AFFAIRS

—OF—

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Published in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Cash balance January 1, 1883		$173,191 16
Interest accrued on daily balances		10,538 46
Fees and other revenues from the several county offices		134,709 42
Cash returned to county on account of assessment		18 87
Election fees, rent of polling place refunded		2 50
Constables' fees on per cent. of Workhouse commitments refunded		2 26
Official advertising		8,458 30
Sale of old fence, paper, &c.		100 00
Fines, verdict fees, &c., collected and returned by Clerk of Courts and Sheriff		7,770 71
Verdict fees collected C. C. P. No. 1		816 00
Verdict fees collected C. C. P. No. 2		832 00
Maintenance of insane at Dixmont refunded to county		11,130 19
Fines paid by sundry aldermen and justices		2 01
Gas companies, for salary and expenses of Gas Inspector		3,456 25
Proceeds of temporary loan, &c.		20,035 00
County and State taxes of 1883 and former years collected		$10,762 42
Registered and countersigned warrants of 1883 outstanding		1 49
		$1,182,576 14

Expenditures.

Matured debt paid	129,020 88
Interest paid on compromise railroad and riot bonds	210,865 02
Salaries of county officers, clerks and employes	193,721 45
Clerk hire, County Commissioners' office, writing county duplicates, registery lists, &c.	7,609 15
Assessors of property and Registery Assessors' fees	28,791 34
Fees of election officers, house rent, repairs to polling places, &c.	16,922 89
Sundry magistrates and officers for commitment fees	5,299 20
Coroner's and magistrates' fees in inquests, burial expenses, jurors' fees, &c.	10,493 52
New tax duplicate, printing blanks, rebinding old dockets, stationery, &c., for county offices	33,326 30
Sundry repairs to Court House, new carpets, furniture, cleaning, white washing, &c., &c.	6,678 42
County supplies, dry repairs fresh beef, bread and vegetables, straw, &c.	6,746 96
Water rent, gas bills, coal, &c., for Court House and Jail	6,380 89
Magistrates and officers' costs, jurors' pay, witnesses fees, &c., Court of Quarter Sessions	74,723 27
Jurors' pay, drawing jurors, &c., C. C. P. No. 1	17,731 41
Jurors' pay, drawing jurors, &c., C. C. P. No. 2	18,301 45
Payment of riot claims, legal fees, &c.	7,131 58
Salaries of crier and tipstaves and expenses of Supreme Court	1,775 54
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania tax on loans, commissions, &c.	2,742 38
Annual appropriation to sinking fund	25,000 00
Building and repairing county bridges	20,800 40
Road damages, fees of viewers, &c.	1,186 00
Maintenance of inmates at Pennsylvania Reform School, and commitment fees, &c.	19,398 06
Maintenance of inmates in Western Penitentiary	10,621 52
Maintenance of inmates in Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont	15,379 58
Salaries of librarian and janitress, repairs, books purchased, &c., &c., for law library	3,951 41
Magistrates, officers and witness fees, in sundry discharged larceny cases	1,703 70
James S. Negley, Gas Inspector, salary and expenses of office	3,456 25
Purchasing Welsh church and other property on Diamond street, repairs to University, &c., and sundry contingent expenses	71,412 75
Outstanding warrants of former years paid	125 00
	$951,296 35
Balance in county fund January 1, 1884	231,279 79

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in fund January 1, 1883		$96,481 04
Realized from issue of wholesale license	22,575 00	
Realized from issue of eating house license	99,412 50	
Realized from issue of tavern license	104,208 75	
Realized from transfer of license during the year	2,105 00	
		$324,782 29

Disbursements.

Transferred to Manager of Allegheny County Workhouse	$ 80,000 00
Sundry newspapers for publication license list	4,099 20
	$ 84,099 20
Cash balance in fund January 1, 1884	240,683 09

POOR FUND.

Receipts.

Cash balance in fund January 1, 1883	2,114 56	
Cash paid by directors of County Home	5,875 00	
Taxes of 1883 and other years collected	78,267 97	
		$86,257 53

Disbursements.

Warrants drawn upon the fund by the directors of County Home and paid in 1883	$68,102 64	
		$68,102 64
Cash Balance in fund January 1, 1884		18,854 89

SINKING FUND.

Receipts.

Cash balance in fund January 1, 1883	25,458 67	
Cash from general county fund for the redemption of registered compromise bonds	10,738 85	
Cash from general county fund for the redemption of coupon compromise bonds	29,282 03	
Cash from Union National bank on account of deposit for redemption of bonds	54 20	
Annual appropriation from several county fund	25,000 00	
		$90,543 75

Disbursements.

Compromise bonds purchased and cancelled during the year	$66,946 11	
		$66,946 11
Cash balance in fund January 1, 1884		23,597 64

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES.

Balance in General Fund	$231,279 79
Balance in Liquor License Fund	240,683 09
Balance in Poor Fund	18,854 89
Balance in Sinking Fund	23,587 64
Total balance in the several departments	$514,405 41

COUNTY DEBT.

County debt January 1, 1883	$4,338,735 42
County debt January 1, 1884	4,134,947 83
Decrease in county debt in 1883	$203,787 59

JOSIAH SPEER,
Controller.

fe1

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR Whittier

Senior in age. Longest in practice. Oldest graduate.

302 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

As old residents know and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devotes special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. From responsible parties

NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; in flammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment-prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR WILLIAMS AND LAKE'S

Medical Dispensary

298 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men suffering from nervous debility, face pimples rough, indigestion, constipation, despondency liziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed.) As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 298 Penn avenue. Address Dr. S. K. LAKE, 298 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

S. K. LAKE, M. D. M. R. C. P. S.
W. O. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
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A SPEEDY CURE WARRANTED—For all private, chronic, urinary, skin and blood diseases, and all such complaints as are brought about by indiscretion or excesses; also all female diseases and weakness. No mercury used. No cure no pay. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call or address Doctors B. & S., German Physicians. Office, 408 Penn street, near Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Bell's French Rose Wash cures in 2 to 4 days. Recommended by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Paris and Berlin. jan18-DA Wly

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

no20-DA W6m

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

GREAT LIFE PRESERVER.

Think of it. Is life and health worth preserving? The best preventive and restorer is "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." Great renewer of health and strength.

PHIL., WIL. & BALTO. R. R., May 14, '81.
DR. WELLS:— * * * Before I commenced using your "HEALTH RENEWER" I was a perfect wreck, physically speaking. It has nearly entirely cured my nervousness. I am a telegraph operator and work at nights, and for all I've been working nights since I've been using your "HEALTH RENEWER" I look better than I did when I worked in the daytime. My friends have remarked how well I am looking. Yours respectfully, HARRY C. SEMPLER, Claymont, Del.

WONDERFUL VITALIZING TONIC.

"My wife" (writes a purchaser) "is the picture of health since she began the use of 'WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER,' greatest remedy on earth for Dyspepsia and Nervous Weakness."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

TRY IT ONCE

For SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION, AGUE, CONSTIPATION, NIGHT SWEATS, WEIGHT IN STOMACH, MALARIA, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 26, '83.
DR. WELLS.—I have used three bottles of your "HEALTH RENEWER," and shall continue to use it as it is the greatest medicine I ever heard of. I was completely broken down; so weak I could not talk above a whisper; doctors did not help me. Your "RENEWAL" has restored me completely. S. P. BURGERT.

FOR OVER-TAXED MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FORCES,

HEADACHE, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DECLINE, IMPOTENCE.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

JAUNDICE, RESTLESSNESS, WIND ON STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SEXUAL DEBILITY, FORGETFULNESS, FEMALE WEAKNESS, CHILLS.

MILLSTON, N. J., Nov. 12, 1879.
DR. WELLS.— * * * My age is 45 years, and my health for past year has been miserable; was completely broken down and generally used up, as the saying goes, but I never saw anything so remarkable as the renewing properties of your "RENEWER." I can truly say I feel as lively and vigorous as ever I did at 25 years of age.
Respectfully, MRS. P.

SPLENDID TONIC INVIGORANT FOR CONSUMPTION.

Fathers, if your children, boys or girls, are pale, backward, thin, puny, scrawny, give them "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

MOTHERS, YOUR GIRLS,

if scrawny, puny, slow in development, if lacking vivacity, give them "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." It is a perfect tonic and rejuvenator for all periods of female life.

BUCKSPORT, ME., March 5, '83.
E. S. WELLS.—I have been taking "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" for a little more than two weeks and I feel very much improved. It goes right to my weakspots. LESLIE C. HOMER.

LADIES WHO SUFFER

from irregular or declining health can confidently rely on "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" to restore lost or fading vigor and brilliancy, cures and prevents return of Leucorrhœa or Whites, gives the eye a brilliancy, the cheeks a glow.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

(writes a lady) is three times the man he was before he began using "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER," a remarkable rejuvenator of true merit.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, '83.
E. S. WELLS.
SIR:—I have taken four bottles of your "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." It has done me more good than all other medicines taken. I have tried many medicines. I have great faith in your "RENEWER." It is doing great things for me.
JOHN SULLIVAN.

For NIGHT SWEATS, CONSUMPTION, WASTING, DEBILITY.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

SKINNY MEN,

"WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER"—absolute cure for Nervous Debility, Leanness and Weakness of the reproductive functions.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 27, '82.
DR. E. S. WELLS:
For years I have been troubled with a bad feeling in my head, such as dimness, blurriness and unsteadiness; have taken all the medicines I ever heard of, but "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" has done me more good than all or any of them. I am 66 *years old now*, and I think I feel 20 years younger than I am. JAMES W. SMEAD.

CHESTER, PA., March 5, '82.
DR. WELLS.— * * * I shall not fail at any opportunity that may occur to make known the sterling qualities of your "RENEWER." * * *
WM. RUSHWORTH.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Impotence of Mind, Limb, or Vital Function, Nervous Weakness, Debility, etc., cured by "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

$1.00 per bottle—All Druggists.

E. S. WELLS, Proprietor,

22 SUMMIT AVE.,

JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The House Passes the Bill Restoring Him to the Army.

A Great Day for the Old Commander of the Fifth Army Corps.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1.—The bill restoring Fitz John Porter to the army passed the House of Representatives to-day, and this action will be concurred in by the Senate, and justice will at last be done to a gallant soldier and a patriot. For nearly twenty-two years Porter has been in darkness and disgrace, for the short comings of another, but he can now stand forth in the broad light of day as a man and a soldier, panoplied in the rights of restored citizenship and rejoicing in a vindicated name. The debate which, had already occupied three or four days, was renewed upon the meeting of the House to-day, and kept up until half past 7 o'clock this evening, when the final vote was taken. All day long did the whole pack of hounds, together with the "mongrels pups, mongrel whelps, and curs of low degree," yelp at the heels of Porter, the Captains and Colonels of the militia. The Quartermaster, the Paymaster, the sutlers and Samuel H. Miller, of the Home Guards, charged and recharged the distinguished soldier who saved his Army from the consequences of Pope's imbecility. They took issue with Grant and impugned his motives; they accused Porter of disloyalty, waved the bloody shirt and tried to intimidate Southern members into not voting. All expedients of their disreputable warfare failed, and 78 members of the 325 in the House (not one-fourth) died in the last ditch, wedded to the prejudices of the war.

THE GALLERIES WERE CROWDED,

because the people expected a treat. Such a throng has not been witnessed since Blaine delivered his eulogy on Garfield. There was not even standing room in the galleries, and the corridors outside the entrances were thronged. Two fine speeches were made in favor of the bill, and the first of these was by William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, a Republican, who produced the evidence of a letter of Garfield, in favor of the rehearing of Porter's case. Mr. Phelps was listened to with marked attention, and his speech had its effect. The other was by Andrew G. Curtin, the grand old War Governor of Pennsylvania, who closed the debate, and commanded the most attentive silence. Members crowded the aisles and the area in front of the Speaker's chair, as the old hero began. Curtin made a glorious speech, which elicited laughter and applause from its keen satire and patriotic eloquence. He spoke of Porter as a Pennsylvania boy, who was descended from an honorable ancestry, the names of whom were interwoven with our country's history. He said that one of the Quartermasters or Paymasters who had spoken against him had called him a coward. "Before God," exclaimed the Governor, raising his voice, "I never knew of a Porter who was either a fool or a coward," which was a palpable hit at the author of the calumny. Henry Wilson and himself were the first ones to ask for

PORTER'S VINDICATION,

and they did it after a full consideration and examination of all the facts. The Governor ridiculed Pope's famous proclamation of "Headquarters in the Saddle," and said that it glittered and rattled with generalities. If Porter was guilty, Pope should have placed him under arrest on the field of battle and disgraced him there, as Washington did Lee at Monmouth, and Sheridan did Warren at the battle of the Five Forks. The charge against Porter was not the only one made by the Council at Washington, and the newspapers. He cited the cases of Thomas, who came near being removed from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and of Sherman, who was said to be crazy, because he wanted to call for a quarter of a million of troops at the beginning of the war. Curtin fairly demolished Hoar, the Michigan clown, who asserted the other day that the Southern men had no right to vote on this question. "The war," said he, "was fought to keep them in the Union. They had the exercise of all the rights of citizenship and they were the peers of the gentleman from Michigan." The Governor made an eloquent and effective plea in favor of Southern men who had been restored to American citizenship voting to put Porter on the same plane. He referred to Porter's operations in moving troops from Carlisle Barracks to Washington, in the early days of the war, when Porter was young. "He is old now, and grey," said the Governor in conclusion, "and his eye is dim; but an opportunity is left to remove the stigma from Fitz John Porter and to proclaim him an American citizen." When he finished he was warmly congratulated by all the members near him and by others who crowded about him until the Speaker rapped for order and invited them to resume their seats. It was

THE BEST SPEECH

of the debate, not excepting those of Slocum, Follett and Phelps for the bill; and Keifer in opposition.

After Curtin concluded the vote was taken on the passage of the bill by yeas and nays, and Speaker Carlisle announced the result to be 184 yeas and 78 nays which was a majority of 106 for Porter. Twenty-one Republicans voted for Porter, and one Democrat, Mr. Converse, of Ohio, voted against the bill, and Hardeman, a Democrat, of Georgia, was excused, stating that if compelled to vote he should vote for the bill. Of the 184 votes cast for Porter, 104 were cast by men who were on the Union side during the war, so that, throwing out the votes of all the Confederate sympathizers, Porter still had a majority of 26. The charge that Porter would be restored by the votes of ex-Confederates was, therefore, not sustained, but that was a flimsy and silly charge at best, as both Curtin and Wolford plainly showed. The result gave great satisfaction, and even the irreconcilables were amazed at the overwhelming odds on the side of Porter.

UNEARNED LANDS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The House to-day made a good beginning in the matter of forfeiture of unearned land grants, by passing bills forfeiting the grants of nine roads, including the Texas and Pacific, and aggregating 21,000,000 of acres. The bills passed practically without opposition, although there were several dodgers. Barr, of Pennsylvania, was the only man who voted against the forfeiture of the 16,000,000 acres granted to the Texas and Pacific. Several more bills are to follow, and the aggregate of all the lands will be between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 acres. The railroad attorneys some time ago abandoned work in the House, and concentrated their efforts to prevent the passage of the bills through the Senate, but it is thought here that the latter body will not take the responsibility of defeating this legislation.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution declaring the forfeiture of the land grant now held by the Oregon Central Railway Company. The land grant of the California and Oregon Railway Company will be the next one declared forfeited. It is thought by members of the Committee that the Northern Pacific grant will be taken up for consideration on Saturday next, and that the unearned portions of it will be forfeited.

OHIO WOOL-GROWERS.

Mr. Converse, of Ohio, presented a pack of petitions to the House to-day from the farmers and wool-growers in different parts of Ohio, asking for the restoration of the duties on wool. Mr. Converse says that this restoration must be made if the Democrats hope for success in Ohio. The best interests of the State, he says, are centered upon this question, and any man opposing it has no future before him in Ohio. Mr. David Harpster, President of the Wool-Growers Association, of Ohio, is in the city in the interest of the Association.

COLONEL TOM'S FLOP.

Hon. Thomas P. Ochiltree, "the statesman and traveler," has at last decided to unfold the flag for Arthur. "I am for him," said he to an admiring group last night, "because he has made a fairly satisfactory President, and because the business men don't want any change. The President of this country doesn't need to be a man of great qualities and convictions. A negative man will do for the place well enough."

"Then I suppose Hayes' negative qualities pleased you highly," said a bystander.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Ochiltree, with a Texan oath, "he did not, sir. A man who drinks lemonade has entirely too much of the negative about him. The President of these United States must take whisky or water, either one thing or the other, straight."

HOW M'KINLEY WAS ELECTED.

The papers and testimony in the contested election case of Jonathan H. Wallace vs. William McKinley, Jr., from the Eighteenth Congressional District of Ohio, as printed for the use of the Committee on Elections, makes a book of 498 pages. In his notice of contest Major Wallace claims that the Governor and Secretary of State, when they opened the official abstracts of the votes, refused to count twenty-three legal votes which were cast for him. If those votes had been counted Wallace would have had fifteen majority over McKinley. As counted McKinley only had eight majority over Wallace. For the contestant thirty-eight witnesses were examined in Columbiana county, four in Carroll, one in Mohoning and twenty-six in Stark.

Jay Hubbell, of Michigan, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, was also examined in relation to the enormous sums of money alleged to have been sent to Ohio to aid to defeat Democratic Congressional candidates. For the contestee 133 witnesses were examined in Columbiana county, sixty-four in Stark, two in Carroll and twelve in Mahoning.

TARIFF TALK.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—The Morrison tariff bill will probably be offered in the House on Monday. This will be followed by the usual reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, and then the proposition will be formulated for discussion. The substance of the provisions of the Morrison bill has been published. The general purpose of the measure is to reduce existing duties 20 per cent. Further provisions are that nothing in cotton goods shall exceed 50 per cent. and no tax on metals and woolens shall exceed 60 per cent. It will also be provided that no reduction shall be made below the Morrill tariff of 1861. Undoubtedly the horizontal reduction is not as scientific a method as a carefully prepared bill based on a consideration of every classification and every article of the law; but such a bill cannot reach a vote at this session of Congress, for the protectionists will kill it with amendments. It is considered here a very strong bill, and the protectionists are very much concerned as to how they shall answer it.

Indeed, some of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee frankly confess that they do not see how it can be answered. It is based on the theory that the present law is harmonious, and that all its parts are properly related to each other; that the duties on raw material bear the proper proportion to the duties on manufactured articles, and that one manufactured article is rightly related to every other. Moreover, the time that has elapsed since the passage of the law has not been sufficient to enable these various articles to grow out of the harmony in which the protectionists arranged them. It is now ascertained that the present law makes no reduction of duties and yet the protectionists themselves recommend that duties should be lowered 20 per cent. If all that they have asserted of their laws be true, then it is in proper form to permit of a horizontal reduction of the amount recommended. It is thought by all the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, with the exception of the author of the measure, that Mr. Hewitt's proposition will not do at all.

It is not formed upon the idea of keeping or of securing harmony between the articles and classifications of the law. A rate established by the old law here, another recommended by the commission bill, or the Ways and Means bill, or the new law there, may make a very curious result. At least it would not have the arguments in its support that the Morrison proposition will have. From present appearances Mr. Hewitt will be the only supporter of his measure, and all the other Democrats of the committee will support Mr. Morrison's proposition. The result will be that all the Democrats of the committee will unite, for Mr. Hewitt has said that he will consent to whatever he can get that will reduce the revenue by reducing taxation, the Morrison bill or any other that the Democratic members of the committee may agree to. The Morrison bill will reduce the revenue about $35,000,000 if the importations remain as they are. At all events the taxes will be reduced at least 20 per cent.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt said last evening that he was glad Mr. Morrison had at last got his tariff reduction bill ready to be introduced on Monday. Thus far the Committee on Ways and Means has not had the tariff question before it in any shape, except as it might come up in various department reports which had been referred to the committee, and there had been no discussion of the subject. Mr. Hewitt restated his previous statement that he had prepared no bill, but added that he had carefully considered the subject, so that he could have prepared one on short notice if it had been deemed necessary. It had not been necessary for him to do so because Mr. Morrison's bill would be a basis for the work of the committee.

He denied emphatically that there was or had been any antagonism between himself and Mr. Morrison on the tariff question. Mr. Hewitt was not here to work for a tariff bill. He did not know what such a bill could be. "I am here," he said, "to get a tariff bill which will promote the commercial prosperity of the country, and, as far as possible, remove impediments to the easy transaction of business. Such a bill," continued Mr. Hewitt, "must be carefully adjusted to the existing condition of things, and not be based on a conjectural condition of things which we would like to bring about if we could. Mr. Morrison proposes a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent., which is a reasonable basis for legislation, as it fulfills the public expectation that a reduction of about 20 per cent. ought to be made at this time. But when we come to apply it to details it may be found that such a reduction in some cases would be inexpedient and possibly injurious, and there are cases in which an advance of duty should be made.

"The first step," Mr. Hewitt said, "will be to apply the principle of Mr. Morrison's bill to every item in the tariff, and then, by amendment, to correct any case in which it would be injudicious or in which it might be improved. This will not be a difficult task so far as I am concerned, as I have already formulated the information necessary to submit suitable amendments to the Committee on Ways and Means. I think Mr. Morrison expects this to be done, and it is with this object in view that he will introduce the bill for reference. Up to this time there has been no antagonism between Mr. Morrison and any member of the committee, and I see no reason to doubt that there will be a harmonious co-operation on the part of the Democratic members of the committee to perfect a measure which will pass the House. Of course I do not expect to get as much done as I think the real interests of the country require, but I do expect that as much will be done in the direction of revenue reform as the present state of public opinion will justify. The fact is, at the present time the pressing need is not so much reduction in the rates of duty as the removal of conflicting duties, and of the uncertainty as to the decisions which the Treasury Department will make on points left doubtful by the contradictory and obscure language of the law passed by the last Congress. I do not think there is any pressing demand from any quarter for radical reductions, but rather a wish that we may begin to travel in the right direction, and that the road to reform and reduction may be made clear and straight. If we fail to secure a material reduction in the duties, we ought not to fail in overcoming the difficulties of administration, about which there is no conflict in principle.

"I hope," Mr. Hewitt continued, "to be able to attach to Mr. Morrison's bill provisions which will secure such a reform, and I shall be glad, also, if the necessary reduction in the revenue could be made, in one bill, by the abolition of a portion of the internal revenue taxes. On careful reflection, I think the easiest and most effective mode of doing this will be to abolish the tax on tobacco and all licenses to traders in tobacco. I do not see the way clear to abolishing the internal revenue taxes on whisky, but a reduction of $6,000,000 can be made by providing for free alcohol to be used in the arts, by the English system of preparing methylated spirits. This reduction in the cost of alcohol for the arts is of so much consequence that it would almost justify of itself a session of Congress. Finally," said Mr. Hewitt, "if we should succeed in effecting a bill as conservative and reasonable as I have indicated, it ought not to be resisted by the Republicans, but it should be accepted as a very fortunate solution of the difficulties into which the bill of the last session has plunged the business of the country."

A STALWART OPINION.

DORSEY REGARDS PRESIDENT ARTHUR AS A POLITICAL NONENTITY.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey is in town. His mission is to raise $750,000 to pay off the heirs of the late James W. Bosler, for their interest in the Palo Blanco cattle ranch, in Arizona. His friends say that his success in this undertaking is assured, and that his lands and water privileges are a bonanza. Mr. Dorsey's devotion to business has not lessened his interest in politics, and he talks freely of men and measures. The following interview was had with him yesterday on the present Administration, and Arthur's chances for the succession.

"Senator, what is the political outlook?"

"There don't seem to be any outlook. Our political managers are looking behind for credit and forward for defeat. It would seem that this applies as much to one party as the other. If you mean to imply by your question which party will win in the coming campaign, you trench upon ground not yet cultivated. It may be a bad year for weeds, and a good one for sun-flowers and holly-hocks."

"What chance has Arthur, if any, for the nomination?"

"Well, I said the other day in Denver that I thought he had a good show. But when I said that I knew little or nothing of what was transpiring in the country. I had been buried in a log-house for eight months. Coming out into the light, I find that nine-tenths of the people are against him, and, from what I can ascertain, I think his chances for a nomination as good as mine."

VALUE OF A CIPHER.

"Has Arthur's administration, in your opinion, thus far been a success or a failure?"

"In business affairs a cipher represents nothing that I know of, and never fails or wins. I never saw a man chasing after respectability who did a great act. My notion is that a man ought to be made President who is so respectable that he could be respected. The Administration ought to reflect the best sentiment of the country. When they are idiotic, the country understands it; when they are wise and just and practical, the country also knows it. I remember that some deluded, and probably insane, member of the delegation from Pennsylvania voted for Hayes at the Chicago Convention, and the 20,000 people present all laughed. You bring together the same number of people of the same intelligence, and I think a similar laugh will be the result, should Arthur's name be mentioned."

"Why is it that Arthur has, one by one, betrayed the men who were most friendly to him in 1880?"

"Betrayal always implies intellect; ingratitude always implies mediocrity and incapacity. Nothing can be more cheerful to the American people nor indicate better their patience and forbearance, than to see a snail holding the powers of the Government, without vigor enough to clasp his shell."

ARTHUR'S STRENGTH IN NEW YORK.

"Do you think Arthur will have a solid delegation from New York in the Chicago Convention?"

"I supposed, as a matter of course, that General Arthur, being a New York man, and a candidate, would receive the solid delegation from that State; but according to my best information I am now satisfied that of the 76 delegates in the National Convention he will be fortunate if he gets ten. The best element of the Republican party of New York is composed of intelligence and courage. General Arthur's hesitation and trimming and compromising are thoroughly appreciated there, as they are in all parts of the country."

"What are Arthur's relations to General Grant and ex-Senator Conkling?"

"Well, what do you think the relations ought to be between a bootblack and a statesman? The two men you have named are incomparably the greatest men in the country. All there is of Arthur they have created, except, perhaps, his 250 pounds. When it is remembered that Mr. Conkling was offered the Chief Justiceship of the United States, and declined it, and when you remember that Mr. Arthur offered him a place on the bench, you can imagine his gratitude."

CHARLIE FOSTER'S VIEWS.

Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, has been interviewed in New York. He denies the the correctness of the interview had with him in Cincinnati, and says: "What I wanted to say was that Arthur would be a very weak candidate for Ohio. I might put it in this way—that, while Arthur's administration has been a good one, and has raised him in the estimation of our people very greatly, yet his nomination would be a very weak one for our State."

"Who is the strongest man for the Republicans?"

"Oh, I give that up right away. The Republican party should not overlook this feeling of the business community, and should select a candidate who would be as acceptable, if not more so, than the party itself is to that element."

"What will be the issues of 1884?"

"The tariff is undoubtedly to be the great issue of the next campaign. That, in my judgment, will stand out the most prominent of all issues."

"What is the Democratic drift on President?"

"It strikes me as being decidedly toward Payne."

TELLING THE TRUTH.

SONS OF TOIL TELL LUXURIOUS CONGRESSMEN HOW THEY FARE.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The House Committee on Labor held a session yesterday morning and heard statements of the delegates from labor organizations concerning the condition of American labor and their arguments in favor of certain measures of relief. T. V. Powderly, ex-Mayor of Scranton, Pa., W. Leech, of New Jersey, Emile Bouillert, of Ohio, and W. P. Barkley, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., were heard upon the subject. Mr. Powderly made a plea for the enforcement of the eight hour law and protested against the importation of contract labor and the purchase of land in this country by foreign capitalists. He gave a graphic description of the squallid condition of foreign laborers imported to this country in colonies, and gave figures to show they reduced prices and degraded labor.

Mr. Barkley said that only about five per cent. of the Hungarian laborers imported into this country could read and write, and their habits of life are very degrading. He said that the standard of labor had been so reduced that none of the workmen got over $3 per month in cash, having to take out the rest of their wages in "store."

The same line of argument was followed out by the other gentlemen, who, in most cases, brought figures in support of their statements.

In addition to the above the the following labor advocates were heard in the afternoon: Wm. Ashton, Philadelphia; Charles Liffler, Baltimore; Joseph and John Schlecker, Pittsburgh, all representatives of the window glassworkers of the United States; John C. Costello, Pittsburgh, President of the Miners' Association of Western Pennsylvania; T. B. Barry, East Saginaw, Mich., axemaker; John Murray, Shawnee, O., miner; Frederick Turner, Philadelphia, Secretary K. of L. of United States; Valentine Hass, Baltimore Window Glassworkers' Association; John S. McClelland, Hoboken, Secretary Executive Board K. of L., and Andrew C. Robertson, Pittsburgh.

ITS EFFECT ON THE TARIFF.

The investigation into the labor question by the House Committee on Labor, it is thought, is going to have a very material effect on the tariff question in the House, and its influence will not be in the interest of free trade. The work was begun by Mr. Hopkins when he introduced a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. This bill was referred to the Committee on Labor, and will be considered and reported favorably to the House in a day or two. The investigations of the bureau will bear more directly upon the rates of wages and cost of living of the laboring classes and the profits and expenses of the employers.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

In compliance with the petitions of various labor organizations in the country, Mr. Hopkins has prepared a bill which he will present to the House for reference on Monday, providing for the enforcement of the eight-hour law. The bill says that the accounts of laborers in the employ of the Government shall be adjusted upon the provisions of the eight-hour law, and that all work done over that time shall be paid extra. A bill to prevent the importation of foreign contract labor will be reported favorably also. These, Mr. Hopkins says, are about the only direct measures in the direction of labor reform that Congress can at present pass. The question, he said, must be adjusted upon the information derived through the Labor Bureau, and the adjustment must be brought about through the tariff.

HENSEL'S VICTORY.

Wilmoth Fails to Get a Verdict Against Him.

LANCASTER, January 31.—W. U. Hensel has received a telegram from Bradford informing him that the case brought against him as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee by B. J. Wilmoth, an alleged detective, to recover $1,000 reward claimed to have been offered for the detection, conviction and punishment of offenses against the laws punishing bribery and corruption at elections, has just been tried before arbitrators in that county. They filed an award for the defendant, finding no cause of action. The defendant offered no testimony. It was shown for plaintiff that the Democratic Committee had issued a poster offering rewards for convictions of violating the laws against bribery and corruption, and that the Chairman, in a speech at Bradford, declared these offers to be sincere and in earnest; that a tax collector had been prosecuted for issuing a bogus receipt to Wilmoth, pleaded guilty and was never sentenced. On cross examination it was shown that Wilmoth had sent to Buffalo for associates, who got bogus tax receipts from the tax collector under his direction; that the receipt which he himself got under an assumed name was issued to him the day after the election, and that nobody ever voted or tried to vote on it.

BLOWN TO DEATH.

A Terrible Gasoline Explosion at Alliance, Ohio.

Seven Persons Killed and Nine Others Seriously Injured.

ALLIANCE OHIO., February 1.—About four o'clock this afternoon a terrible explosion occurred in the business centre of the city. Glass in the windows for blocks along Main street was shattered, and consternation reigned supreme. Men lost their senses, and smoke and dust covered everything within a radius of a quarter of a mile. When the cloud lifted it was developed that an explosion had occurred in the brick business block of F. M. Orr, occupied by him on the first floor as a stove and tin store, and on the second and third stories used for tenement apartments. His block was leveled to the ground, and two brick blocks on each side succumbed to the shock, while others further away were shattered, riddled and badly injured. In a few moments the flames arose from the ruins, and a fire alarm was sounded. Such excitement prevailed that the fire gained so much headway as to nearly consume the ruins, and burned two houses before it was got under control. Meanwhile the scene was harrowing in the extreme. It was known that six or more people were killed, or were then imprisoned in the wreck and would perish by fire. Men, women and children, bareheaded and wringing their hands, relatives of the inmates of the buildings destroyed, wandered about in grief and despair at their inability to save the unfortunates.

THE LIST OF KILLED.

F. M. Orr, Elmer Orr (his son), Mrs. Homer Highland and daughter, Mrs. Frank Evans and two children, aged two and four months, were known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion, and all perished. The women and children were in the second and third stories, and are supposed to have been killed by the falling walls. Mr. Orr and his son were both spoken to while confined under the debris, but were burned to death. Their bodies were recovered at 10 o'clock to-night, and were crushed or charred so as to be hardly recognizable. They were taken to Shearer's undertaking rooms, where the scenes baffles description. The only person in the Orr building known to have escaped was Frank Evans, where his wife and children perished.

NINE OTHERS INJURED.

Beside those killed the following have broken limbs, or were cut and bruised by flying bricks, etc.:

R. Joyce, F. Evans, Frank Fries, J. D. Lewis, Esq., Jerry Miller, Maggie Miller, John Baker, John Currey and Charles E. Hayden. The explosion was caused by the fumes from gasoline. A child of Mr. Orr turned the faucet in a barrel, and the fluid ran out on the floor. Mr. Orr was mopping it up, when the gas arising therefrom ignited from a gaslight. John Currey, Charles H. Hayden, of Duprez & Benedict's minstrels were blown out of Orr's store through a plate glass window, and carried clear across the street, where they were picked up badly injured, and carried to the hotel. They will recover. The damage is estimated at from $40,000 to $80,000, partly insured. Business was entirely suspended in the city after the explosion, and the minstrel entertainment was declared off. It is thought that all bodies have been received.

A GROSS EXAGGERATION.

The "Scene" at the Executive Chamber a Pure Fiction.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 31.—A grossly exaggerated report concerning a controversy between Governor Pattison and Contractor Montgomery was telegraphed from this city to-day. The facts of the case are briefly thus: The contractor appeared at the Executive Chamber in response to a summons from the Governor. The subject of forwarding the public documents was fully discussed. The Governor pointed out the provisions of the contract, and Mr. Montgomery referred to the schedule. The contract obliges the contractor to furnish boxes, and pack and forward them according to schedule. The schedule provides that the work shall be done under the direction, and at the summons, of the Resident Clerk. The Governor reminded the contractor that the office of Resident Clerk was vacant, that officer having surrendered the keys and vacated the office, and that in the absence of that officer and the power to select a successor during a recess of the Legislature, he (the Governor) was temporarily acting. He had requested the Superintendent of Public Printing to attend in a supervisory capacity, and was willing to furnish any needed help in the execution of the work.

Mr. Montgomery said that he did not fully understand the relations he held to the State, under the changed circumstances, but would consult his attorney.

The Governor protested that such a step was unnecessary as the matter was neither intricate nor complicated. However, if Mr. Montgomery would consult an attorney, he (the Governor) would refer the papers to the Attorney General for an opinion as to the matter of enforcing the contract, or forwarding the documents at the expense of the contractor. With this, the contractor left the Governor's office.

There was no bitter dispute or words between them, but, on separating, both were polite and dignified. The Governor, in talking about the matter to-night, says that the subject gives him no concern. He will order the documents to be forwarded at once, and charge the expense to the contractor. This determination has been arrived at after consultation with the Law Department.

WOULDN'T BE AN ANGEL.

I asked my little love one day,
My saucy, witching Lu,
"If she would be my own wife through life,
My angel good and true."

But she tossed her nut brown ringlets
And said "She did not care
To be an angel yet awhile,
This world seemed very fair."

Oh, Lu! My heartless, cruel one,
With mouth like Cupid's bow,
Why will you always laugh at me,
How can you treat me so?

Why will you lift that little nose
In haughtiest disdain,
Pray tell me that my pleadings, dear,
Have not been all in vain?

She turned her merry eyes on me,
O'erbrimmed with fun and life,
"I can not be your angel, Fred:
But—I will be your wife."

—*Elmira Telegram.*

THE QUEEN OF THE DEMI-MONDE.

Acquittal of the Murderer of a Notorious New Orleans' Courtezan.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—The jury in the case of Troisville Sykes, for the murder of Kate Townsend to-day returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was the most interesting of the kind ever tried in this city, and the facts preceding the tragedy are as follows:

In a elegant stone-front mansion on Basin street, Kate Townsend, notorious throughout the South, was murdered on November 3d by Troisville E. Sykes, who was said to be her husband. A score of years ago a beautiful Irish girl appeared in the city, and Sykes, then a handsome, dashing-looking man, met and betrayed her. He afterwards lived with her. The woman's house was frequented by many of the sporting fraternity, and became a landmark of the city. Ten years ago she built the mansion in which she was killed. On the outside the architectural decorations are striking in their beauty. The furniture and inside decorations for elegance are probably unequaled in New Orleans. She amassed a large fortune, of which nearly $200,000 was invested in real estate. About a year ago she transferred all her property to Sykes. When Sykes took up his residence with Kate Townsend his family, which is highly respectable, cast him off. He became a sporting man, at one time being interested in a gaming house, at another keeping a livery stable, and again devoting his attention to the race track. Of late he has drank heavily, and was a frequenter of a Chinese opium joint.

On the morning of November 3, Sykes was seen by several of the girls to leave his room and to enter Kate Townsend's room. The housekeeper a few minutes later tried the door, which was locked. She knocked and asked admittance. Sykes told her to go away, and said, "I am going to settle this matter." Soon screams were heard from within the room. Then Sykes unlocked the door and stepped into the hallway. He called some of the girls and pointed towards the room. Stretched dead across the bed was Kate Townsend. Her night dress was covered with blood. She had been stabbed seven times with a dirk knife. Sykes told the police who arrested him while he was changing his clothing, that the woman had tried to stab him first with a knife, and then with a pair of scissors. Sykes is 43 years old. Kate Townsend was about 40, and although stout was still very handsome.

Mollie Johnson, the present proprietress of the Basin street establishment, testified as to threats made by Kate on All Saints' Day, which she communicated to Sykes. "Kate was a dangerous woman," she said, "drunk or sober. She had frequently assaulted and wounded Sykes, whose reputation for quiet was good." The defense then opened, and placed upon the stand a number of witnesses to prove the violent character of the dead woman and the cowardly nature of Sykes. The evidence showed that Kate was a woman of violent temper, and, when angry, very dangerous. The policeman who arrested the defendant testified that Sykes had a wound in his leg.

IN A NUTSHELL.

The Why and Wherefore of Pope's Failure to Attack Jackson.

(Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, Rep.)

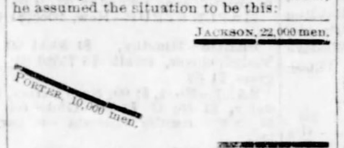
Our opinion is that Pope and Porter were both good fighting soldiers, and that the Aulic Council at Washington was responsible for the disturbance.

There were endless enmities and jealousies engendered, and politics were mixed a good deal with military operations, as appeared in McClellan's letters and Pope's famous order.

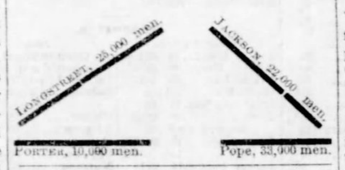
Mr. Logan has made a very strong but not conclusive speech against Porter, emphasizing especially delay in marching.

The question of misconduct on the battlefield is thus met by General Grant in a diagram in the *North American Review:*

In the afternoon of August 29, 1862, when Pope's order to attack was issued, he assumed the situation to be this:



Now, this was the situation:



And that states the case in the strongest form for Porter.

If the question turns on the disobedience of Pope's order, which was issued in ignorance of the arrival of Longstreet, then Porter is justified, for if he had made the attack he could not have made the splendid fight with the Confederates on the next day, that he must be credited with.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From **228** pounds to **120**! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life.

Dublin, June **6**, '**81**. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. **1**, **1880**. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excrutiating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your bitters cured him and know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost
Do miracles!" —*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest: doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

sol3-MwyW-to-nR

PE-RU-NA

Sold by All Druggists. Single Bottle, $1.00; 6 for $5.

Never fails to cure any Kidney disease, whatsoever.
Also diseases of the Bladder.
For Incontinence of Urine, (Wetting the Bed) PERUNA is a positive cure.
In Errors of Youth PERUNA is a specific.
For Brickdust or other deposits, take PERUNA.
For Nervous Timidity, take PERUNA.
PERUNA will positively cure Sexual Debility and restore the functions to their normal vigor.
For Nervous Prostration, caused by excessive natural or unnatural Indulgences, PERUNA is a sure cure.
Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The Ills of Life," gratis.
For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of DR. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than by medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add, piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen, and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that DR. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

GREAT REDUCTION IN OCEAN PASSAGE RATES.
For particulars apply to
MAX SCHAMBERG,
Banking, Exchange and Steamship Offices, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A MALIGNED WOMAN

Uses a Club on a Young Man's Head With Serious Effect.

WILLIAMSTOWN, KY., January 31.—War was declared and a pitched battle fought at a dance given not far from this place last night, near the line of Owen county, which for a time created considerable commotion, and resulted in the wounding of a young man named John Rudolph by a young lady named Miss Melissa Collier. It appears that Rudolph is a very long-tongued individual, and that he had most maliciously slandered Miss Collier, who is considered a young lady of most excellent standing in that community. Having heard of his slanders she sought him. Learning that he was at the dance above mentioned, and being exasperated beyond measure, she armed herself with a hickory club and entered the house, crying. The dancers were about to begin a quadrille, when they were interrupted by the exclamation: "Where is the scoundrel?" The whole assembly looked up in utter amazement, and discovered the lady rushing toward the counter where Rudolph was seated with desperation in her eye. Swinging the club as she approached Rudolph, she was heard to say, "Oh, here he is!" and whack went the shillalah upon his head, giving him a glancing blow sufficient to knock him over. Being in a corner he could not get out hurriedly, and Miss Collier seized the club with both hands and gave him a terrible beating over the head, shoulders and arms, which he held forward for protection. The host endeavored to hold the young lady to prevent her from killing Rudolph, but he could do nothing with her, and not until further assistance came could she be taken away from the object of her hatred. Rudolph's arms were badly hurt, and also his head. If what has been learned is true Miss Collier should have been permitted to exhaust herself in the clubbing exercise.

THE Australian National League has wisely, probably, for the interests of the cause it has at heart, agreed to endow with a national stipend five members of Parliament of the Parnell party, Messrs. Healey, Sexton, O'Brien, and Redmond. The honorarium is $2,000 per annum. This is a far more judicious investment than expending large sums on lawyers in ridiculous defenses of crime.

From Every Point of the Compass

come the orders for SOZODONT. Never has such a demand arisen for any article of the toilet. Its most constant patrons are among the sex born to be admired. Good looks conciliate, beauty fascinates. White teeth do more to augment personal comeliness than any other facial characteristic. The ladies know this, and either to render the charm lasting or secure it when wanting, apply SOZODONT, the most effective of tooth preparations. Use it systematically.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS' illness has not been as serious as reported, being but a slight cold. He is out and about again, looking none the worse for his confinement.

TO THE weak PERUNA gives strength.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 7, 1884.

The flood continues to have a bad effect among the banks and but very little business was done in banking circles to-day. Nobody appears to take any interest in anything outside of flood, and everywhere you go it is the all absorbing topic.

Some few stocks were disposed of to-day. Geo. B. Hill & Co. sold 100 shares of Monongahela Water at private terms, 10 shares of Commercial National Bank stock at 107, and a lot of Consolidated Gas. The price of this latter stock was not learned, but it can be safely presumed that it went at par- $50.

In real estate there is but little doing. Property in the flooded portions of the city and suburbs has depreciated in value to a considerable extent just at present, but will no doubt go up again when the flood subsides. James W. Drape & Co. disposed of a house and lot on Fayette street, Allegheny, to-day. The price could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to have been in the neighborhood of $15,000. The same firm also sold a house of six rooms and lot 25x100 feet, near Lawrenceville station, for $2,000. This property is part of the Dr. Flood estate.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by George I. Whitney, banker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	58½	58¾
Reading R. R.	28 5-16	28⅝
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	9½	9⅝
Lehigh Valley	68	....
United Co.'s, N. J.	195	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	34½	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	122	....
N. Y. & L. E. bonds	129	....
N. Pacific, com.	21⅝	21¾
N. Pacific, pref.	46⅞	47
Lehigh Nav.	45¼	46
Philadelphia & Erie	18	....
N. Central R. W.	58½	....

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Money market easy at 1½@2 per cent.; closed offered at 1¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 485½; demand, 486¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady.

3 per cents	100½ U. S. new	123¾
U. S. 4½s	114¾ Pacific 6s '95	129

STOCKS.

Railways generally strong. West Shore 3s were in better demand at 52¾@54@53¾ on a report the company was about to secure $3,000,000 for equipment purposes by the issue of Car Trust bonds. State securities dull.

At the Stock Exchange this morning the market was generally strong and higher. Coal shares were features and advanced 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The general market was quiet and firm. Later Central Pacific sold down 2¾ per cent to 61¾, owing to the raid by bears who circulated unfavorable rumors, none of which have any foundation in fact. Unfavorable reports were also circulated about trunk line meeting, but these were also baseless. In sympathy with the break in Central Pacific the general market declined. Near the close Central Pacific returned to 61⅝, and a few shares rallied fractionally, as compared with last night's closing prices, and are ¼ to 1¾ per cent. lower, except for Canada Southern, Delaware and Hudson and Reading, which are fractionally higher.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 316,000 shares, among which were: Central Pacific, 13,000; Lackawanna, 56,000; Erie, 5,000; Lake Shore, 19,000; Louisville and Nashville, 6,000; Missouri Pacific, 10,000; Northwestern, 9,000; New York Central, 6,000; Reading 38,000; St. Paul, 34,000; Texas Pacific, 5,000; Union Pacific, 28,000; Western Union, 17,000; Northern Pacific, 15,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 22,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	111¾	Lake Shore	109
Erie 2ds	93½	L. & N.	47¾
Lehigh & Wilkes	104	L. & N. A.	25
La. Consols	73½	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Missouri 6s	104½	Do 2nd	5
St. Joseph	110	M. & Charleston	38½
St. P. & S. C. 1st	117	Michigan Central	92
Tennessee 6s old	38½	M. & St. L.	16
Do new	38	Do pref.	32
Tex. Pac. L. G.	46¾	Missouri Pacific	91
Do Rio G.	72	M. & C.	9
Union Pac. 1st	114¾	M. & E.	124
Land Grants	109	N. & Chat.	50
Sinking Funds	117¾	N. J. Central	89
Virginia 6s	40	N. & W. pref.	37½
Do consols ex	39	Northern Pacific	21¾
Do deferred	8	Do pref.	46¾
Adams Express	129	C. & Northwestern	125
Allegheny Central	10	Do pref.	144½
A. & T. Stock	10	N. Y. Central	113¾
Do. preferred	90	Ohio Central	9½
American Express	95	O. & M.	21¾
B. C. R. & N.	75	Do pref.	90
Canada Pacific	54¾	Ontario & West	10¾
Canada Southern	54½	Oregon Trans-C.	21¾
Central Pacific	61¾	Pacific Mail	45¾
C. & O.	14	Panama	98
Do pref 1st	26½	P., D. & E.	15
Do 2d	16½	Pittsburgh	138½
C. & A.	130	Pullman*	111
Do pref.	145	Reading	56¾
C. B. & Q.	124½	Rock Island	119
C. St. L. & N. O.	83½	St. L. & S. F.	20
C. St. P. & M.	94	Do 1st pref	87½
Do pref.	126	Do 1st pref	87½
C. S. & C.	35	C. M. & St. Paul	90¾
C. & C.	60	Do pref.	116½
Del. & Hudson	113¾	St. P., M. & M.	95
Del. Lack. & W.	124	St. P. & Omaha*	31½
Denver & Rio G.	20	Do pref*	94
Erie	25½	Texas Pacific	19¾
Do pref.	68¾	Union Pacific	50¾
East Tennessee	6	U. S. Express	80
Do pref	12½	W., St. L. & P.	16
Do Wayne	103½	Do pref.	26½
H. & St. Jo.	38½	Fargo	108
Do pref*	88½	Western Union	75¼
Harlem	138	Homestake	84
H. & Texas	45	Iron Silver	205
Illinois Central	97½	Ontairo	28
Ind., B. & W.	17	Quicksilver	6
K. & Texas	20¾	Do pref.	32
L. E. & W.	17½	Sutro	17

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

The mining market developed active speculation in low priced specialties, all of which have advanced, State Lines Nos. 1 and 4 having been bought up to .08 and Oriental and Miller to .20. Trading in first class dividend paying stocks were comparatively small, and Horn Silver lower at .62½@66½. Bulwer advanced to 2.70. Little Chief advanced to .55, Iron Silver declined to 2.00 and Rappahannock to .14.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, February 7.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	138¼	A. & T. L. G. 7s	16½
Allouez Mining Co	⅝	Boston H. & E. 4½s	11¾
Calumet & H.	234	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	97½
Franklin	11¾	A. & T. R. R.	76¾
Pewabic	1	B. & A.	78¾
Quincy	123½	B. & M.	62½
F. & M. pref.	96¾	C. B. & Q.	125
Osceola	14	C. S. & C.	15
Huron	1¾	Eastern R. R.	57
Water Power	2¾	F. & P. M.	28
Boston Land	6¼	L. R. & Ft. S.	17½
A. & T. 1st 7s	121	N. Y. & N. E.	14

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 7.—Consols for money, 100 13-16; Pacific, 56¼; Illinois Central, 103¾; New York Central, 117½; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 28¾. Turpentine 26s 6d@26s 9d. Rate discount increased from 3 to 3½ per cent.

PARIS, February 7.—Rentes, 77f 5c.

ANTWERP, February 7.—Refined petroleum 20⅞@21f.

LIVERPOOL, February 7. — Cotton steadier and prices unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 9,500 bales. Prime mess pork, 72s 6d. American lard 48s. Bacon —long clear 46s; short clear 46s 6d. Turpentine 30s 9d.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 7, 1884.

Prices in all our home markets are unchanged. The merchants are still delving into their cellars for goods and report a large amount destroyed by the water. When the flood subsides a revival in business is looked for, but not until then.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family winter, $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $5 75@6 00; XX bakers' (Winconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; fancy, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $3 50@4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 07@1 09; Longberry red, $1 10; Indiana and Kentucky, soft, $1 00@1 06.

CORN—Yellow shelled 58@60c; high mixed do 56@58c; mixed do 54@56c; yellow ear 62@64c; H. M. do, 60@62c; mixed do 58@60c.

OATS—Prime, 41¾@42; rejected white, good 40½@41¾c; mixed 38@40c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@66c; Pennsylvania 65@68c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada 90c@$1 00; western 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $20 00 per ton; middlings $22 00@24 00; chopped feed $23 00@24 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $12 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We quote common at $2 50@3 00; good sound stock $3 25@3 75; choice stock $3 75@4 00 per barrel; fancy $4 00@4 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 50@2 60 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 60@2 65. Limas 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 25@28c; prime 22@23c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 38@41c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas, 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13@13½c; skims, 5@8c; York Goshen, 14@15c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c; evaporated, 13@14c; quarters, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 7@7¾c, peeled, 12@15c; cherries, 18@20c; raspberries, 32@35c; blackberries, 11@12c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels, 40@43c; in cases, 43@45c; pickled, 28@35c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 50@3 75 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate, $3 50@4 50; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do., $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—6¼@7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $2 50@3 25; Valencia do., cases, $5 00@6 00; lemons, $3 00@3 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrel, $1 60@1 75.

POTATOES—On track, 42@45c; from store, 50@55c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 50@4 75 per bbl; Southern, $3 25 to $3 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 60@65c per pair; dressed, 13@14c per lb. Turkies, 14 to 16c per lb. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 7@7½c, per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bush. for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per lb; pop corn, 4@5c per lb.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@20c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c, country, 7@7½c.

SWEET CIDER—Country $6 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, 90c@$1 00 per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 75@6 25; bluegrass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1¼@1¾c; all wool, 1¾@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Soda.	
Fancy Rio	15 @15½	Bi. Carb. in keg	4 @4½
Choice Rio	14 @14½	Do assort'd pap'rs	6 @5½
Prime Rio	13 @13½	Do do ¼ pap'rs	6 @6½
Good Rio	12¾ @	Salsoda, in kegs	2 @1¾
Ordinary Rio	11 @	Spices.	
Java	29 @22	Cloves	18 @
Roasted Coffees.		Alspice	10 @
In papers	17 @17½	Cassia	10 @
In bulk	15½@16¾	Pepper	16½@20
Lower grades	14 @15	Nutmegs	65 @80
Java in pa'rs	25 @28	New Orleans Molasses.	
Java in bulk	25 @27	Choice new	56@58
Sugar.		Strictly prime	52@54
Confe'rs A	7¾@	Candles.	
Palace A	7¾@	Star, full w'gt	15 @
Windsor A	7¾@	Stearine	12½@
Ridgewood A	7¾@	Salt.	
Refined yel'w	6¾@ 7¾	No. 1 ₱ bbl	$1 00
Granulated	8¾@	Extra	1 10
Crushed	9 @	Dairy	1 40
Cut loaf	9 @	Coarse Cyst Salt	1 25
Powdered	8¾@	Starch.	
Syrups.		Gloss	6½@8½
Choice corn	38@	Corn	7½@8½
Prime do	32@	Rice.	
Choice sugar s'p	40@42	Louisiana	6 @6¾
Prime do do	36@38	Carolina	6¾@7
Good do do	32@	Head rice	7¾@
Blackstrap mo'ses	26@		

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'w fat peas	1 15@1 20	Li'a beans, 2lb. best	$1 25
Soak peas	75	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 45@	Str'g do do	80
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 10
Gooseberries	@1 60	Dam'n plums, 2lb.	1 10
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Greengage	1 20
Standard p's	1 75@2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Libby's a. c. beef 2 ₱ doz	2 85
Do bbls	6 50	Tomatoes	90@95
Winslow's corn	1 20	Salmon, 1 lb	1 50@1 60
Baker's do	1 15	Blackberries	1 00
McMurray's do	1 35		
Red cherries	1 30		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 40	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 60	Smyrna figs	15 @18 c
Muscatels do	2 25	Maccaroni	8¾@12½c
New Valencia	7 c	Vermicilli	8¾@12½c
Seedless	4 50	Tapioca	5 c
Sultanas	6 c	Brazil nuts	12 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ₱ box	$4 00
Currants	6 @6¾c	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Prunes, new	5¾@6 c	Lemon peel ₱ lb	14 c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ₱ lb	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

Provisions.

Canvas or Plain.

Extra S. C. Hams, 13 lbs and over	13½c
Do do do 14 to 18 lbs	14 c
Do do do 14 lbs and under	14½c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	9½c
Do do Breakfast bacon	11¼c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	16¼c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	18¼c
Do do do all flats	15¼c
Bacon shoulders	8½c
Short clear sides	11 c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$18 75
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	18 75
Lard, refined, summer use, in tierces	9½c
Do half bbls	10¼c
Do in buckets	10¾c
Do in tubs	10¾c
Do 3 lb tin pails, 60 lbs in case	11¾c
Do 5 lb " " " "	11¼c
Do 10 lb " " " "	11 c
Extra lard oil	73 c
Miners' oil	49 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$28 00@30 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	22 00@25 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@16 00
No. 2 large bay	13 00@14 00
No. 2 medium do	12 00@13 00
No. 3 large do	12 00@
No. 3 medium	9 00@11 50
No. 3 small	7 50@
Split Labrador herring	8 00@
Split shore do	7 00@
Roun do	5 75@
White fish, ₱ half bbl	7 00@ 7 50
Lake trout, ₱ bbl	5 50@
Lake pickerel, ₱ bbl	4 50@
Lake herring, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 50
George's codfish	6 00@ 9 00
Medium do	4 25@
Boneless codfish	5 00@
Halibut (smoked)	18@
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	25@
Smoked bloater, ₱ box	1 10@ 1 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@
Sardines, French, ¼'s, ₱ case	12 00@
Sardines, French, ½'s, ₱ case	19 00@
Codfish balls, 2 ₱ cans	2 40@

Leather.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy 25@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, medium 25@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@24c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, $4 50@7 00 per side; country harness leather, 26@30c per pound; padskins, No. 1, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; sapron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow 6¾@7c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO—FEBRUARY 7.—Visible supply of grain, February 2: wheat, 32,787,000 bushels; corn 12,771,000 bushels; oats, 5,524,000 bushels; rye, 2,519,000 bushels; barley, 2,695,000 bushels.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand active, unsettled and nervous, opened strong, advanced ¼@¾c, became heavy, declined 1¼c and closed ¼c under closing on call yesterday; sales ranged: February, 95¼@94¾c, closed at 93¾c; March, 94¼@95¾c, closed at 94¾c; April over March and May $1 00¼@1 01¾, closed at $1 00¾@1 00¾; June, $1 02¼@1 03¼, closed at $1 02¼; No. 2 Chicago spring 93¼@93¾c, closed at 93¼@93¾c; No. 3, 76@81c; No. 2 red winter $1 00@$1 02.

CORN—Demand active, unsettled and irregular, declined ¾c, rallied a trifle and closed about the same as yesterday cash 53¼@54c, closed at 53¾c; February, 53½@54¼c, closed at 53¾c; March 54@54¾c, closed at 54¼c; April 54¼@55¼c, closed at 54¾c; May, 59¼@60c, closed 59¾c; June, 58¾@60¼c; closed at 59¼c; July, 61¼@61¾c; closed at 61¼c; August, 62½c.

OATS—Quiet and weak, declined ¼@¾c, cash, 34¾c; March, 32¾@33¼c, April, 33¼@33¾c, closed at 33¼c; May, 37¼@37¾c, closed at 37¼@37¾c; the year 30¾c.

RYE—Dull at 58c.

BARLEY—Dull at 61¼@62c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 53 on track.

PORK—Fair demand, opened 10@15c higher, declined 20@30c, rallied 10@12½c, closed steady; cash $17 30@17 40; February $17 35@17 45, closed at $17 35@17 37½; March $17 30@17 55, closed at $17 35@17 37½; April $17 62½; May $17 50@17 80, closed at $17 57½@17 60; June $17 62½@17 70, closed at $17 67½@17 70.

LARD—Fair demand, opened 5@7½c higher, declined 15@20c, rallied 2½@5c, closed steady; cash 9.60@9.65c; February 9.52½@9.65c, closed at 9.55½@9.5c; March 9.52½@9.62½c, closed at 9.57½@9.60c; April 9.65c; May 9.75@9.95c, closed at 9.77½@9.80c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 7.25c; short rib 9.05c; short clear 9.60c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Weaker at 36@38c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 177,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; rye, 6,500 bushels; barley, 32,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 93,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; rye, 2,200 bushels; barley, 22,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 605,000 bushels; February declined ¼c; May advanced ¾c; April advanced ¼c; May advanced ½c; June advanced ¾c.

CORN—Sales of 785,000 bushels; May advanced ¼c.

OATS—Sales of 25,000 bushels; February, March and May advanced ½c.

PORK—Sales of 4,800 barrels; February declined 5c; April declined 7½c; May and June advanced 5c.

LARD—Sales of 3,800 tierces; March and April advanced 2½c; May and June advanced 7½c.

NEW YORK—FEBRUARY 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 barrels; exports, 5,000 barrels. Wheat—spot lots firm; options irregular, opening ¾@⅞c higher, later easier, fell back ¾@1c, closing steady; receipts, 11,000 bushels; exports, 262,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1 06½; ungraded red 89c@$1 19; ungraded white 95@98c; No. 4 red February 87¼c; No. 3 spring $1 00¾@1 01¾c; No. 2 red $1 09@1 12¼; No. 2 red February sales of 80,000 bushels at $1 07¾@1 07⅞, closing at $1 07¼; March, sales of 920,000 bushels at $1 08⅝@1 09⅝, closing at $1 08¾; April, sales of 924,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 12; closing at $1 11¼; May, sales of 3,472,000 bushels at $1 13¾@1 14¾, closing at $1 13¾; June, sales of 32,000 bushels at $1 14¾@1 15, closing at $1 14¾. Corn—Spot lots ¼@½c lower; options opened ½c better, afterwards declined ¾@¾c, closing steady with a slight recovery; receipts, 23,000 bushels; exports, 2,800 bushels; ungraded 51@61¼c; No. 2 white 66c; steamer white 59½@59¾c; No. 2 February 62@62½c, closing at 62c; March 63@63¼c, closing at 63c; April 64¼@65c, closing at 64½c; May 65¾@66¼c, closing at 66c; June 66@66¾c, closing at 66¼c. Oats ¼@½c better; receipts, 17,000 bushels; exports, 700 bushels; Western mixed 40½@42c; white Western 43@47c. Hay quiet and firm. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet and steady; options slightly lower, but quiet; sales of 250 bags of Rio; No. 7 February at 10.80c; 5,750 bags March at 10.80@10.85c; 4,250 bags April at 10.90@11.05c; 7,500 bags May at 11.00@11.10c; 1,500 bags June at 11.00c@11.10; 500 bags July at 11.10c. Sugar quiet and steady; extra C, 5¼@67¼c; white extra C, 6¼@6 9-16c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm. Petroleum strong; United 91½c; refined 9¾c. Tallow quiet at 7⅜@7 7-16c. Eggs—Western fresh quiet and steady at 32@33c. Pork quiet and firm; new mess $16 50. Beef firm. Lard irregular; prime steam 9.75c; February 9.70@9.75c; March 9.76@9.84c; April 9.87c; May 9.93c; June 10.00@10.01c; July 10.05c. Butter dull and weak. Cheese firm and moderately active. Lead weak. Others unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA — FEBRUARY 6.—Flour—Spring grades steady; winter quiet; shippers not operating. Wheat advanced ¾@1c under good speculative demand, and closed firm; nothing doing in export trade; car lots stronger; No. 2 red February $1 06¾@1 07¼; March $1 07⅞@1 08¾; April $1 10¼@1 10½; May $1 11¾@1 12¾. Corn—Speculative market quiet but advanced ½@¾c, on Western advices, closing firm; export demand quiet; car lots in fair demand; no grade and damp 51c; rejected yellow 57@58c; No. 3 and steamer low mixed 55c; No. 3 yellow 58c; steamer yellow 57@59c; steamer white 54@55c; sail yellow 59@60c; sail mixed February 58¾@59½c; March 60@60¾c; April 61¾@62c; May 62¼@62¾c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 3 white 41¾@42c; No. 1 white 45c. Provisions firmer. Eggs dull and weak at 30@31c. Others unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 9,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—FEBRUARY 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red $1 03@1 04. Corn higher; No. 2 54c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 38c. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Mess pork quiet at $17 50. Lard strong and higher; prime steam 9.40c. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders 7c; short rib 9¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 14. Butter firm and higher; extra Northwestern creamery 40c; choice dairy 22c.

NEW ORLEANS—FEBRUARY 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn demand fair and prices higher; white, 58c; yellow, 58@60c. Oats quiet and firmer at 44@45¼c. Cornmeal quiet and steady at $2 80. Hay in good demand; common, $12 00@13 00; prime, $13 25@15 50; choice, $17 50@18 00. Pork good demand; old, higher at $17 50; new, steady at $18 00. Lard steady; tierce refined, 9¼c; keg, 9¾c. Bulkmeats in fair demand and firmer; shoulders, packed, 7¼c; long clear and clear rib 9¼c. Bacon higher; shoulders 7¾c; long clear and clear rib 10¼c. Whisky firm and unchanged. Coffee steady and in good demand; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 10¼@13¾c. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common 4¾@5c; fair to fully fair 5¼@5¾c; prime to choice 5½@5¾c; yellow clarified 6¾@7c; white clarified 7¼@7¼c; granulated 7¾c. Molasses in good demand a full prices; centrifugal 19@36c; common 20@22c; fair 25@28c; prime to choice 35@48c. Rice quiet and firm. Louisiana ordinary to choice 4¾@5¾c. Bran scarce and firm at $1 15. Cottonseed—Crude oil 36½@36¾c; ex-levee refined firmer at 43@45c f. o. b. Sight exchange on New York 150 per 1,000 premium. Sterling 485½@486.

TOLEDO—FEBRUARY 7.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 white, $1 06; No. 2, 90c; No. 2 red cash, $1 00@1 04; February, $1 00 bid; March $1 02; April $1 04 bid; May $1 06¾; June $1 08¾; No. 3 spring 89@93c; rejected 66@70c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 cash and February 54c bid; March 55¾c; April 57¾c; May 59¼c; rejected 50¼c; no grade 45¾@46c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash and February 35½c; May 38c; rejected 34½c. Cloverseed quiet and steady; prime cash and February $5 95; March $6 10; No. 2 $5 70. Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels.

KANSAS CITY — FEBRUARY 7.—Wheat steady at 85¼c bid cash; 87¼c bid March; 90½c bid May. Corn steady at 41¼@41½c cash; 41¾c bid March; 45¼c May. Oats higher at 29½c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 6, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoof, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

CATTLE.

Arrivals of local stock have been light this week and market fair at last week's prices, but closing slow with a light demand:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500	$5 50@6 80
Good, 1,200 to 1,300	5 75@6 25
Fair, 900 to 1,100	5 00@5 50
Bulls, stags and fat cows	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

Receipts very light—market excited.

Philadelphias	$7 00@7 25
Best Yorkers	6 40@6 50
Common to fair do	6 15@6 30
Baltimores	6 20@6 80
Roughs	5 50@6 25

SHEEP.

Supply fair and good sheep firm at better prices, but common and medium lots dull and low, we quote:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 50@5 85
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	5 00@5 25
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common, 65 to 75 lbs	2 50@3 50
Lambs	4 50@6 25

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, February 4, 1884.

The damp disagreeable weather to-day has made the market decidedly dull. The stock was limited but the demand was fairly active. The prices were about the same as last week. The best grade of cattle sold at from 6@7c while a few of the finest quality sold as high as 7¼c. Bulls and dry cows sold at from 3½ to 5½c. Fresh cows ranged at from $65 to $75.

Following were the receipts:

Name.	Where from.	Number.
Arnold & Co.	Illinois	75
Zeigler & From	Illinois	50
Gerson & Zeigler	Illinois	40
A. From	Illinois	38
Herst & Co.	Illinois	20
Woolf & Co.	Ohio	60
A. Greenewalt	Ohio	40
Loenstine & Co	Mo.	20
Arnold & Bros.	Mo.	60
Alcorn & Co.	Illinois	74
Needy & Smith	Penna.	150
L. Reisenstine	Mo.	20
H. Nagle	Penna.	100

Sheep and Lambs—Were scarce and the demand was limited. The sales ranged from 3 to 5½c.

Hogs—The supply was about equal to the demand, and the market was fairly active. Sales ranged from 6½ to 7½c.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 7.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head; market brisk and steady; rough packing, $6 10@6 65; packing and shipping, $6 65@7 25; light, $5 90@6 60; skips, $4 00@5 50.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; market easier and weak; export, $6 25@6 90; good to choice shipping, $5 60@6 10; common to medium, $5 00@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 3,400 head; market active and steady; inferior to fair, $3 00@4 00 per cwt.; medium to good, $4 25@5 00; choice to extra, $5 00@5 75; Texas, $2 50@4 50.

NEW YORK—FEBRUARY 7.—Beeves—Receipts, none; no business; firm feeling, with the expectation that the arrivals for the next three days will be very moderate; exports, 477 live cattle, 1,060 quarters of beef.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,400 head; market dull and lower, and a number of car loads carried over; common to good sold at $5 00@6 25; lambs $6 00@7 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,670 head; live hogs firm at $6 20@6 70 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY—FEBRUARY 7.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; market dull and weak; native steers, of 1,136 to 1,400 pounds, $5 25@5 75; feeders $4 60@5 00; cows $3 30@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,600 head; market steady; lots of 228 to 340 pounds $5 30@6 80, mainly $6 50@6 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; market fairly active for good; natives of 70 to 100 pounds, $3 70@4 50.

ST. LOUIS—FEBRUARY 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 400 head; high grades firm and wanted, but lower qualities easier and slow; exports, $6 30@6 75; good to choice, $5 60@6 25; fair to medium, $5 00@5 50; common $4 50@4 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 150 head; supply liberal and prices lower; common $3 00@3 25; fair to good $3 50@4 50; prime to fancy $4 75@5 75.

BALTIMORE—FEBRUARY 4—Cattle very dull throughout; extreme tops unchanged; common and medium ½@¾c lower; very best 6¾@9-10c; first quality 5¼@6c; medium 3½@5c; ordinary 2¾@3¼c, most sales from 3½ to 6¼c; receipts, 947 head.

Swine—Full supply; moderate to good demand; receipts, 691 head; quotations 7¼@8c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,123 head; quotations sheep 2@6c; lambs 4@6½c.

CINCINNATI—FEBRUARY 6.—Live hogs firm; common and light $5 50@6 60; packing and butchers $61 50@7 00; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 750 head.

Cotton Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Cotton steady; middling 10¼@10¾c.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—Cotton steady; middling 10¼c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 900 bales; shipments, 2,900 bales; stock, 43,100 bales.

GALVESTON, February 7.—Cotton steady and unchanged; net receipts, 785 bales; exports coastwise, 3,500 bales; sales, 910 bales; stock, 69,830 bales.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton firm; futures easy: February, 10.71c; March, 10.85c; April, 10.97c; May, 11.00c; June, 11.22c; July, 11.33c; August, 11.41c; September, 11.08c; October, 10.68c; November, 10.59c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Cotton steady and unchanged; net receipts, 8,735 bales; gross, 9,250 bales; exports to France, 10,380 bales; continent, 509 bales